1995
TRIVANDRUM
ANDOVER-HARVARD LIBRARY
DEC 1 1904

Report

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE

For the Year M. E. 1041; A. D. 1865–66.

NEW ENACTMENTS.

The following new enactments were passed in the year.

A Regulation to amend Regulation II. of 1036; passed by His Highness the Maharajah on the 2nd of September, 1865.

A Regulation revising the jurisdiction of the Moonsiffs in Travancore; passed by His Highness the Maharajah on the 8th of May, 1866.

A Regulation to provide for the admission of approvers; passed by His Highness the Maharajah on the 11th of August, 1866.

2. The object of the first of these enactments was to make it competent for a single judge out of the two or three who sit on the bench of the Zillah Court, to try and decide Civil suits or to sit for the trial and disposal of Criminal cases, whereas under the old Regulations, all the judges were required to constitute a Court. In cases of particular importance, provision was made for more than one judge sitting in judgment. This Regulation enables each judge to dispose of a number of cases independently of his colleagues, and hence greatly expedites the disposal of judicial business.

3. The object of the second of the Regulations noted above was to extend the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Moonsiffs. It was in fact doubled. Another object was to make the award of this class of judicatories final in certain petty cases. A third object was to limit the right of appeal to the Zillah Court in certain cases, so that the decree in appeal passed by the Zillah Court shall be final. The Moonsiffs and Zillah Judges are however at liberty to refer doubtful points of law to the highest Court. These provisions are calculated to set just and reasonble limits to litigation without any considerable risk of injustice.

4. The last of the Regulations passed in the year, authorizes the Dewan, under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, to offer when necessary, in the absence of independent evidence, a free and full pardon to some one of the participators in a heinous crime, on condition that he fully and unreservedly disclose every circumstance within his knowledge relative to the crime and its perpetrators.

5. Among various rules enacted in the year, though not in the shape of Regulations, may be noticed those by which enquiries into cases of alleged escheat are limited to a moderate period. Escheats arising from the death of heirless proprietors used to be considered a very important source of public revenue, and hence parties were allowed to allege an escheat as having occurred any number of years since, and to cause a most vexatious enquiry to be instituted. This is no longer possible.

JUDICIAL.

6. It is best to reproduce here the following statements, nine in number, furnished by the Sadr Court, and shewing the statistics of this Department in both its branches.

Statement of Original Civil Suits pending, instituted and disposed of in the 4 Zillah and 15 Moonsiff Courts of Travancore for the year 1041.

Courts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13		14			
	Pending on the 31st Andy, 1040.	Filed in 1041.	Readmitted under Secs. 99 & 108 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Admitted for review of Judgment under Sec. 360.	Total.	Value of Suits filed in 1041.	Decreed on merits under Secs. 131, 132 & 168.		Disposed of by agreement under Sec. 88.	Dismissed for default under Sec. 99.	Disposed of under Secs. 31, 103, 115, 116 & 156.	Total No. disposed of.	Transferred from one Court to another.	Average interval between dates of file & disposal.		Balance remaining.			
						Bh. Rs.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.						Months.	Days.	Pending above one year.	Do. above 6 months & under one year.	Do. under 6 months.	Total.
Pulpanabapoorum Court	40	343	10	12	405	1,19,979	141	55	63	18	8	285	6	3	26	11	30	73	114
Trevandrum Do.	201	259	8	1	469	1,42,153	83	24	31	5	"	143	29	10	21	100	63	134	297
Quilon Do.	224	330	20	2	576	1,33,673	134	35	38	37	"	244	1	8	7	84	96	151	331
Alleppey Do.	308	624	5	4	941	4,40,002	238	90	72	19	11	430	"	10	18	68	143	300	511
Moonsiff Courts...	1,271	18,441	448	98	20,258	6,47,233	8,998	900	3,083	2,778	508	16,267	2	1	7	136	136	3,717	3,98[illegible]
Total......	2,044	19,997	491	117	22,649	14,83,040	9,594	1,104	3,287	[illegible]	527	17,369	38	—	—	399	468	4,375	[illegible]

Statement of Appeal Suits pending, filed and disposed of in the Zi[illegible] Courts of Travancore for the year 1[illegible]

Courts.	1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11			12		13			
	Pending on the 31st Audy, 1040.	Filed in 1041.	Total.	Value of Appeals filed in 1041.	Decreed on merits under Sec. 333.		Disposed of by agreement under Sec. 88.	Dismissed for default under Sec. 330.	Remanded to the lower Court under Sec. 335.	Total.	Transferred from one Court to another.	Disposed of under Sec. 334.			Average interval from date of file to that of disposal.		Balance remaining.			
				Bh. Rs.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.						Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Months.	Days.	Pending above one year.	Do. above 6 months & under one year.	Do. under 6 months.	Total.
Pulpanabapoorum Civil Court.	4	154	158	6,856	33	62	21	,,	5	121	,,	105	3	13	1	29	1	7	29	37
Trevandrum Do.	27	99	126	5,024	21	59	9	13	3	105	5	81	9	15	4	14	,,	2	14	16
Quilon Do.	36	85	121	4,317	15	32	1	1	,,	49	,,	33	5	11	5	16	9	19	44	72
Alleppey Do.	12	89	101	5,856	8	15	2	,,	2	27	,,	18	2	7	5	13	7	3	64	74
Total....	79	427	506	22,053	77	168	33	14	10	302	5	237	19	46	—	—	17	31	151	199

Statement of Original Civil Suits pending, filed and disposed of in 1041 *as "Small causes" under Section* 25 *of Regulation* II *of* 1036, *the special provisions of which have been virtually rescinded by Regulation* I *of* 1041.

Courts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13		14			
	Pending on the 31st Audy, 1040.	Filed in 1041 up to the month of Kurtigà when the superceding Reg. I of 1041 came into force.	Readmitted under Secs. 99 & 108.	Admitted for review of Judgment under Sec. 360.	Total.	Value of Suits filed in 1041.	Decreed on merits under Secs. 131, 132 & 168.		Disposed of by agreement under Sec. 88.	Dismissed for default under Sec. 99.	Disposed of under Secs. 31, 103, 115, 116 & 156.	Total.	Transferred from one Court to another.	Average interval from date of file to that of disposal.		Balance remaining.			
						Bh. Rs.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.						Months.	Days.	Pending above one year.	Do. above 6 months & under one year.	Do. under 6 months.	Total.
Pulpanabapoorum Court	10	25	3	"	38	3,882	14	8	12	1	3	38	"	2	16	"	"	"	"
Trevandrum Do.	73	14	4	"	91	2,707	31	6	26	2	"	65	2	7	22	13	9	2	24
Quilon Do.	71	20	6	"	97	3,985	46	6	18	12	"	82	"	4	11	8	2	5	15
Alleppey Do.	104	21	5	1	131	3,840	77	22	18	7	4	128	1	6	9	2	"	"	2
Total......	258	80	18	1	357	14,414	168	42	74	22	7	313	3	—	—	23	11	7	41

Statement of Appeal Suits pending, filed and disposed of in 1041, as "Small causes" under Sec. 25 of Regulation II *of* 1036, *the special provisions of which have been virtually rescinded by Regulation* I *of* 1041.

COURTS.	1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11			12		13			
	Pending on the 31st Audy, 1040.	Filed in 1041 up to the month of Kartigaw when the superceding Reg. I of 1041 came into force	Total.	Value of Appeals filed in 1041.	Decreed on merits under Sec. 333.		Disposed of by agreement under Sec. 88.	Dismissed for default under Sec. 330.	Remanded to the lower Court under Sec. 335.	Total.	Transferred from one Court to another.	Disposed of under Sec. 334.			Average interval from date of file to that of disposal.		Balance remaining.			
				Bh. Rs.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.						Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Months.	Days.	Pending above one year.	Do. above 6 months & under one year.	Do. under 6 months.	Total.
Pulpanabapoorum Court. ...	2	10	12	316	4	4	3	,,	1	12	,,	9	,,	3	3	10	,,	,,	,,	,,
Trevandrum Do. ...	28	17	45	537	7	19	1	11	1	39	2	34	2	3	7	8	,,	4	,,	4
Quilon Do. ...	20	2	22	159	3	9	1	1	,,	14	,,	10	3	1	5	14	2	3	3	8
Alleppey Do. ...	13	6	19	333	5	7	2	3	1	18	,,	11	2	5	6	6	1	,,	,,	1
Total....	63	35	98	1,345	19	39	7	15	3	83	2	64	7	12	—	—	3	7	3	13

Statement of Civil Suits pending, filed and disposed of in the Sadr Court of Travancore for the year 1041.

Suits.	1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10			11		12			
	Pending on the 31st Audy, 1040.	Filed in 1041.	Total.	Value of Appeals filed in 1041.	Disposed of on merits under Sec. 333.		Disposed of by agreement under Sec. 88.	Dismissed for default under Sec. 330.	Remanded to the lower Court under Sec. 335.	Total.	Disposed of under Sec. 334.			Average interval between dates of file & disposal.		Balance remaining.			
					For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Months.	Days.	Pending above one year.	Do. above six months & under one year.	Do. under six months.	Total.
Appeals	201	226	427	3,02,420	46	139	26	15	2	228	155	35	38	9	11	9	56	134	199
Special Appeals	12	17	29	1,038	1	13	„	1	„	15	9	2	4	6	14	„	6	8	14
Re-investigations under Sec. 360	7	9	16	15,385	1	6	1	1	„	9	8	„	1	10	24	2	2	3	7
Total......	220	252	472	3,18,843	48	158	27	17	2	252	172	37	43	—	—	11	64	145	220

Statement of Criminal Cases pending, filed & disposed of in the 4 Criminal Courts of Travancore for the year 1041.

Courts.	1. Pending on the 31st Audy, 1040. No. of Cases.	1. No. of Prisoners.	2. Filed during the year 1041. No. of Cases.	2. No. of Prisoners.	3. Total. No. of Cases.	3. No. of Prisoners.	4. Disposed of. No. of Cases.	4. No. of Prisoners.	5. Decrees received from the Sadr Court after confirmation. No. of Cases.	5. No. of Prisoners.	6. Total. No. of Cases.	6. No. of Prisoners.	7. The decision of the Criminal Court. No. of Prisoners flogged.	7. Do. sentenced to rigorous or simple imprisonment not exceeding one year.	7. Do. above one and within two years.	7. Do. above two and within three years.	7. Do. sentenced to pay a fine.	7. Do. sentenced to furnish security.	7. Do. acquitted.	8. The decision of the Sadr Court. Do. flogged.	8. Do. sentenced to rigorous or simple imprisonment not exceeding one year.	8. Do. above one and within three years.	8. Do. above 3 and within 7 years.	8. Do. above 7 and within 10 years.	8. Do. above 10 and within 14 years.	8. Do. for life.	8. Do. to capital punishment.	8. Do. sentenced to pay a fine.	8. Do. sentenced to furnish security.	8. Released.	9. Average interval from filing to disposal. Years.	9. Months.	9. Days.	10. Balance. No. of Decrees referred to the Sadr Court under Sec. 11 of Reg. II of 1036.	10. Remaining on the file of the Criminal Court.	10. Total.	10. Under one month.	10. Above one and under three months.	10. Above three months.	10. Total.
Pulpanabapoorum Criminal Court	,,	,,	54	140	54	140	49	129	4	6	53	135	1	35	,,	,,	15	33	45	,,	1	1	1	,,	,,	2	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	10	,,	1	1	1	,,	,,	1
Trevandrum Do...	1	2	65	155	66	157	57	110	9	47	66	157	4	32	15	5	,,	8	46	,,	2	5	9	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	1	29	,,	,,	8	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Quilon Do...	1	2	129	335	130	337	121	312	9	25	130	337	,,	77	16	8	4	31	176	,,	6	1	,,	,,	,,	1	1	,,	2	14	,,	,,	20	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Alleppey Do...	4	13	147	360	151	373	144	345	5	12	149	357	4	99	20	11	38	25	148	,,	,,	,,	2	1	,,	1	,,	3	1	4	,,	,,	8	2	,,	2	1	1	,,	2
Total......	6	17	395	990	401	1007	371	896	27	90	398	986	9	243	51	24	57	97	415	,,	9	7	12	1	,,	4	2	4	4	47	,,	,,	,,	2	1	3	2	1	,,	3

Statement of Criminal Cases referred to the Sadr Court under Section 11 *of Regulation* II *of* 1036.

1		2		3		4		5		6	7	8	9	10	11	
Pending on the 31st Audy, 1040.		Filed during the year 1041.		Total.		Disposed of.		Total.						Average interval from receipt of reference to disposal.	Balance remaining.	
No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.	Days.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.
,,	,,	29	106	29	106	29	106	29	106	13	14	2	29	9	,,	,,

Statement of Judgment-debtors for 1041.

Courts.				No. of persons.
Pulpanabapoorum	Court	...	...	23
Trevandrum	Do.	...	...	31
Quilon	Do.	...	...	147
Alleppey	Do.	...	...	62
			Total......	263

Statement of Criminal Appeals made to the Sadr Court under Sec. 16 *of Reg.* II. *of* 1036.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9
Pending on the 31st Audy, 1040	Received in 1041.	Total.	Disposed of.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Average interval from receipt of Appeal to disposal.			Balance.
							Years.	Months.	Days.	
„	33	33	33	20	9	4	„	„	11	„

CIVIL JUSTICE.

7. The following table exhibits the number of original suits instituted, (inclusive of arrears), decided, and pending for the year under report as compared with the return for the preceding year.

Courts.	1040.			1041.		
	Filed inclusive of previous balance.	Disposed of.	Balance remaining on the 1st Avany, 1041.	Filed inclusive of previous balance.	Disposed of.	Balance remaining on the 1st Avany, 1042.
Zillah Civil Courts ...	2,385	1,354	1,031	2,748	1,415	1,333
Moonsiff Do. ...	11,214	9,943	1,271	20,258	16,267	3,991
Total......	13,599	11,297	2,302	23,006	17,682	5,324

8. The number actually filed in all the Courts was 12,000 in 1040, and 20,704 in the year under consideration, showing an excess of 8,704, or nearly 75 per cent. in the latter year. This increase is entirely in the class of suits cognizable by the Moonsiffs.

9. The Sadr Court's report gives an interesting retrospect of the state of litigation for a number of years past, as shown below.

Year.	Zillah Courts.	Moonsiff Courts.
	Numbers filed.	
1032	622	4,752
1033	834	4,210
1034	648	4,625
1035	934	4,475
1036	863	4,429
1037	872	4,580
1038	1,398	6,743
1039	1,461	9,337
1040	1,642	9,804
1041	1,636	18,441

10. On this, the Sadr Judges observe that the litigation of the country is "progressive, and that the rate of progress is greater in the later years than in the earlier portion of the period of comparison". They add "This we believe, is a necessary consequence of the increasing wealth and prosperity of the country, or in other words, of its general improvement and the constant addition to the sources and elements of contention between neighbour and neighbour."

11. The Judges assign two special causes for the increase of suits, one permanent and the other temporary. They say "A large portion of landed property in the coun-

try till lately held of the Sircar on tenures the most unsatisfactory and repressive of free industry has now been released from the trammels which had not only prevented or checked improvement, but excluded it from the adjudication of the Courts, and the result will no doubt manifest itself in a gradual accession to the business of the Courts." The Judges allude here to the important measure adopted by His Highness the Maharajah in the course of the year 1040, and noticed in paras from 113 to 121 of the last administration report, in consequence of which a great extent of Sircar Pauttum property was placed on the same secure footing as Ryotwary lands in the Madras Presidency. The Judges proceed, "A portion of the recent accession to the file is probably temporary and traceable to the new law of limitation which would compel the institution of all old claims before its restrictive effects come into force, that is before the commencement of 1043."

12. The value of all the suits filed in the year under discussion was about 18,40,000 Rs.

13. The number of original suits disposed of in the year is in excess of that disposed of in the antecedent year by so considerable a figure as 6385, showing that about 56 per cent. additional work was done. And yet, the whole work before the Courts could not be overtaken. The arrears at the end of the year were more than double those with which the year began.

14. If the accumulation of cases continue to prove too large for the ordinary agencies to cope with, the Sircar is prepared to appoint extra judges wherever necessary.

15. The working of the Moonsiff and Zillah Courts is reviewed in detail by the Sadr Court in the paras extracted below.

" *Moonsiff Courts*—In the Moonsiff Courts alone, the percentage of excess in the number instituted in the year itself approximates closely to 90, the numbers being 10,199 and 18,987 respectively for 1040 and 1041. These suits involved rights to the value of some six lacs and a half of Rupees, giving an average to each Court of 1266 suits valuable at 35 Rs. each, against 680 valued at 29 Rupees in the preceding year.

" The disposals of this class of judicatories show an increase absolutely. They are 16,267 out of 20,258, i. e. about 80 per cent. of the heavy file before them, and though nearly 75 per cent. in excess of the decisions in 1040, the percentage of decisions to *file* in the year under report is smaller than that of the previous year by 8, the numbers as shown in the preceding statement being 9,943 for 1040, and 16,267 in 1041. The number decided allots an average of 1084 disposals to each of the 15 Moonsiffs.

" *Zillah Courts*—The numbers actually filed in the Zillah Courts have been already alluded to in the general view taken in para 3.* It need only be added that there has been an accession† of number at Alleppey in 1041.

* Para 7 of this Report.

† Vide Statement No. 1.

" The disposals in these Courts are 1415, which give an average of 354 original suits decided by each of them. The percentage of decision to file in 1041 is 51 against 56 in the preceding year and calls for no particular remark.

Appellate Jurisdiction (Civil), Zillah Courts—The following statement furnishes a comparative view of the work of these Courts in the Appellate branch for the years 1040 and 1041.

1040.			1041.		
Filed inclusive of arrears.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Filed inclusive of arrears.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
386	244	142	604	385	219

" The number above noted, together with the arrears pending at the beginning of the year, may be said to have given to the Zillah Courts 604 appeals for the whole year. Of these, 385 were disposed of in the year according to particulars in the margin.* This gives for the year 64 decisions on every 100 cases on the file, while the ratio in 1040 was 65 per cent. It will also be seen that of every 100 appeals disposed of, 90 have been confirmations, and the reversals and modifications therefore only 10 per cent. This result may appropriately form some test of general correctness in the decisions appealed from."

Confirmed 301
Modified or reversed 84
Total... 385

16. The work performed by their own Court is thus described by the Sadr Judges.

" *Sadr Court*—The following statement gives a comparative view of the ordinary Civil work of the Sadr Court for the years 1040 and 1041.

Nature of Suits.	1040.			1041.		
	Filed inclusive of arrears.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Filed inclusive of arrears.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Appeals ...	365	164	201	427	228	199
Special Appeals ...	49	37	12	29	15	14
Reviews ...	10	3	7	16	9	7
Total.	424	204	220	472	252	220

"The number actually filed in the two years compared, is nearly equal, being 252 in 1041 and 253 in 1040. The appealable decisions passed in the year by the Zillah Courts both in their original and appellate capacities were 1313, and give 5 appeals for every 100 of these decisions.

"The decisions are, in the year under review, 252, i. e. about 50 more than in the year previous. Of these, the particulars are noted in the margin which show that out of every 100, 68 were confirmations and 32 reversals and modifications.

Confirmed	172
Otherwise disposed of	80
Total...	252

"Neither the admissions nor disposals of special Appeals and Reviews of Judgment call for any particular comment this year.

"It has to be noted that a portion of the time of the Senior Judges has been occupied during the year, in reporting on certain long standing Appeals to the Palace, which, the Sirkar is aware, have involved much research and labor.

"There is besides, the miscellaneous judicial work to be taken into account. This consists of 346 Civil Petitions, 19 applications for Review of Judgment under Sec. 360 of the Procedure Code, and 70 applications for the admission of Special and Pauper Appeals, all disposed of."

17. The Courts have not only to dispose of the cases that come before them, but to dispose of each case within a reasonable time. The following statement is intended to show the average duration of suits.

Courts.	Original.				Appellate.			
	1040.		1041.		1040.		1041.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Sadr Court ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	9	3	9	7
Zillah Court of Palpanabapooram.	3	11	3	9	1	2	2	2
Do. Trevandrum ...	7	,,	9	23	5	21	5	6
Do. Quilon ...	6	10	7	4	5	27	5	1
Do. Alleppey ...	7	7	9	10	4	26	5	16
Moonsiff Courts ...	1	29	1	7	,,	,,	,,	,,

18. The duration, viewed as an average, may not be unsatisfactory. But long delays in individual cases do sometimes still occur which doubtless the several Judges will use their best exertions to avoid.

19. The Judges justly ascribe a part of the delay to the litigants themselves, who are not yet prepared for the strict and rigorous enforcement of the provisions of the law of procedure in regard to the time of appearance, the production of evidence &c. The Judges observe "We have generally hesitated to make parties suffer by default and apparent neglect in these respects. We have to remember at every step of our administration that we may be acting too much in advance of the present notions, habits and feelings of the people as to what is real and substantial justice." This point is dwelt on at some length in the report of the Judges, and it is certainly a fact that the people prefer substantial justice whatever it might cost, to decisions based upon mere technical considerations which they little understand and less appreciate, and which they regard as mere pretexts

to get rid of the case or to decide in favor of a particular party. They rely oftener than they ought upon the anxiety of the judge himself to seek out all available evidence and to ascertain the real merits of the case, instead of considering themselves solely responsible to lay that case in all its bearings before the judge. It is only right that the judges should make some allowance for this state of things. But they are no less sensible of the limits to which such allowance should be restricted; for they observe "Long continued, this state of the judicial mind, this current conflict between a leaning to legal decisiveness and a desire to be practically and popularly just, though at the cost of some delay, would no doubt be an evil; but a course of years must elapse before the struggle is decided in favor of the former, during which the people would become gradually trained to the rigour of the law and come to regard it as a necessary condition of legal administration."

20. The attainment of this object is being facilitated by the increasing employment, by the parties, of the licensed vakeels or pleaders of the Courts appointed under the Regulation passed in the course of the last year.

21. This Regulation has been working very beneficially. The administration of justice cannot but improve when aided by an intelligent, independent and upright class of pleaders.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

22. The tabular statement No. 6 given at the outset shows in one view the working of the several Criminal Courts.

23. It will be observed therefrom that no cases were allowed to accumulate in arrears at the end of the year.

24. The cases, when arrived at the Courts, have been disposed of with fair speed.

25. The prisoners arraigned before the Courts were 1007, of whom 462 were acquitted, that is, about 46 per cent., while the ratio in the year previous was about 50.

26. In conclusion, it may be remarked in respect to both the branches of the administration of justice that there are signs of improvement apparent to all. The Judges as a rule are increasingly anxious to do their duty satisfactorily to the public; the pleaders are advancing in legal attainments; a knowledge of legal rights and remedies is diffusing itself among the people.

POLICE.

27. The number of charges entertained by th Police during the year 1041 was 14,842, that is 1,492 more than in the preceding year.

28. The Police files were almost clear at the end of the year, only 26 charges remaining undecided.

29. Out of the 14,842 cases, 398, or about 2½ per cent., were committed for trial to the higher tribunals. This proportion contrasts favourably with that of the preceding year, and is chiefly the result of stricter attention having been enforced against unnecessary committals.

30. This must afford considerable relief to the Zillah Criminal Courts as it gives on an average only 99 cases to each Court throughout the year, or about 8 cases in a month. The contemplated arrangement of increasing the powers of the Police Officers and the Magistracy must still further lighten the labours of these tribunals.

1492
1484 2

31. The total number of persons charged in all the cases was 29,083, of whom 982 were sent up to the Zillah Criminal Courts. The rest were disposed of by the Police in the following manner: 15,561 were convicted; 4,029 were discharged on compromise; 8,412 were acquitted, and 99 were required to furnish security for good behaviour.

32. Of the 29,083 persons charged before the Police, 1792, or about 6 per cent., were females.

33. The offences charged against these females were chiefly petty assault and theft. Murder was charged against only one, and the result of the trial was acquittal, a fact which is of interest in connection with the law of the land which prohibits the infliction of death on the weaker sex.

34. Out of the total number of persons charged in all the cases, 1,022, or about 4 per cent., were under 16 years of age, 14,354 or about 49 per cent. were between 16 and 30 years, and the rest were above 30.

35. Of the 15,561 persons convicted by the Police, 13,532 were punished only with fine; 1,422 only with imprisonment; 69 only with whipping; 238 with imprisonment and fine; 74 with imprisonment and whipping; and 2 with fine and whipping.

36. The number of persons sentenced to fines each not exceeding 5 Rs. was 12,543, and the number of those sentenced to fines between 25 and 50 Rupees was 129 or less than one per cent.

37. The total amount of fines awarded by the Police was Rs. 44,014. Of this sum fines to the amount of 12,871 Rs. were commuted into imprisonment, and 31,276 Rs. were recovered during the year including the arrears of the preceding year, and 570 Rs. remained unrecovered at the end of the year.

38. Out of the 1,734 persons sentenced to imprisonment by the Police, 296 suffered rigorous imprisonment.

39. Of these 296 persons, 6 underwent rigorous imprisonment for 3 months, the maximum term which the Magistracy is competent to award.

40. Of the 29,083 persons charged before the Police, 1,396, or about 4 per cent., were placed in confinement preparatory to their trial.

41. Of these, 911 were in confinement for periods not longer than 5 days; 243 for periods not longer than 10 days; 93 for periods not longer than 15 days; 58 for periods not longer than 20 days; 46 for periods not longer than 30 days; and 45 for periods above 30 days.

42. The average delay in the disposal of cases by the Police was 6 days.

43. The average delay on the part of the Police in the committal of cases to the higher Courts was 15 days.

44. The total number of offences charged before the Police stood thus distributed:

3367, or about 22 per cent. were offences against the person;
1658, or about 11 per cent. were offences against property;
1281, or about 8 per cent. were disputes regarding possession of lands;
167, or about 1 per cent. represented cases of smuggling;
7 were offences against coinage;
the rest were of a miscellaneous character.

45. Of the offences against the person, 3184, or about 94 per cent. were petty assaults.

46. There were 34 cases of homicide brought to [illegible]ected as being of a culpable character.

47. Of these, 9 were dismissed by the Police for want of proof, and the remaining 25 were committed for trial to the Courts.

48. Sentences of death were awarded in 2 cases.

49. The number of attempts at suicide was 28.

50. Of the offences against property, 1266, or about 76 per cent., were petty thefts, the property stolen in each case not exceeding the value of 5 Rupees.

51. There were about 78 cases of robbery brought to the notice of the Police.

52. Of these, 18 were attended with aggravating circumstances.

53. There were no high-way robberies of any grave character.

54. The number of cases of robbery in each of which the amount represented to have been lost exceeded 1000 Rs. was 6.

55. All these cases were successfully prosecuted with the exception of one which was dismissed for want of sufficient evidence.

56. The total amount of property represented to have been stolen was 57,179 Rupees, and the amount recovered by the Police, 27,222 Rupees.

57. The number of Sircar servants charged with offences connected with their public duties was, 65 for bribery; 287 for criminal misappropriation; 79 for fraudulent entries; 422 for illegal acts of various descriptions.

58. Of these men, 621 were on salaries not exceeding 10 Rs.; 228, on salaries between 10 and 20 Rs.; and the remaining 4, on salaries between 20 and 50 Rupees.

59. The number of officials who were convicted of the charges brought against them was 328.

60. The convicted officials were punished as follows: 224 dismissed or suspended; 46 fined, and 58 imprisoned.

61. The number of accidental deaths brought to light was 157. The number of deaths by suicide was 24.

62. Of those who died by suicide, only 3 were females.

63. The number of Police petitions received at the Dewan's Cutcherry was 2491. Of this number, 128 were appeals from the decisions of the Division Peishkars.

64. Of these appeals, 64 were reversed or modified.

65. In the year under review the salaries of certain establishments were slightly increased.

66. A Police Amin was appointed to hold his Cutcherry at Canjerrapully a station at the foot of the Peermade Hills, his chief duty being to dispose of the cases arising among the coolies employed by the Sirkar's Engineer on the great work of the Ghât road, and also among those employed by the Coffee planters in that part of the country.

67. The custom which prevailed among the Nairs and other natives of burning the dead bodies of the members of their families within the precincts of the gardens in which their houses are situated has been authoritatively condemned in the town of Trevandrum. A great nuisance has

thus been abolished at the capital where it was expected the community would be least unprepared for the measure. It is intended to extend the prohibition to all towns in the country.

JAILS.

68. The number of convicts in the several jails at the

beginning of the year under report was	564
Admitted in the year	441
Total	1005
Released on expiration of sentence...	391
Escaped	0
Died	25
	416

69. Thus the number of convicts remaining at the end of the year was 589, being 25 more than that in the preceding year.

70. It will be observed that there was not a single escape this year, a result chiefly due to the additional number of peons allowed to the central jail and the consequent increased efficiency of the guarding establishment.

71. Of the 441 convicts admitted into the jails during the year, one was a female.

72. The 589 convicts who were in the jails at the end of the year were of the following castes or classes.

Brahmins	12
Other Hindus	403
Christians	77
Mohamedans	97
	589

73. The following statement shows the Talooks to which the convicts belong.

Talooks.		*Talook.*	
Thovalay	.. 5	Ambalapolay	.. 36
Agasteeswaram	.. 10	Mavilikara	.. 15
Eraniel	.. 39	Chengannore	.. 6
Kulcoolum	.. 16	Tiroovullah	.. 16
Valavencode	.. 31	Cottayam	.. 17
Neyattenkara	.. 26	Changanacherry	.. 11
Nedoomungad	.. 5	Yettoomanoor	.. 14
Trevandrum	.. 66	Vykum	.. 15
Shraingeel	.. 12	Chertalay	.. 24
Quilon	.. 48	Moovattupolay	.. 10
Kottarakara	.. 18	Thodupolay	.. 12
Koonnatoor	.. 7	Meenachel	.. 4
Puthnapuram	.. 3	Koonnattunad	.. 11
Karnagapully	.. 30	Alengad	.. 20
Kartigapully	.. 29	Paravoor	.. 27
			583

74. The remaining six were subjects of the Cochin Circar, and the scene of their crimes was North Travancore.

75. Of the 589 prisoners, 505 were under sentence of hard labor.

76. Of these 589 inmates of the Jails, 50 including 2 females, were under sentence of imprisonment for life; 29 under terms of imprisonment from 28 to 16 years;

17 under terms, from 15 to 11 years;
103 „ from 10 to 6 years;
390 „ below 6 years.

77. The average daily strength in the Jails was 542.

78. The average rate of mortality was 4·6 per cent. of the average daily strength, which bears testimony to the efficiency of the sanitary arrangements supervised by the Officer in medical charge of the jails.

(629)

79. Of the 25 convicts who died, one was 22 years old; 13 were between 30 and 40 years, and 11 between 41 and 60 years.

80. Fourteen of these 25 convicts died in the 1st year of their incarceration; 6 in the 2nd year; 2 in the 3rd year; and the remaining 3, in the 5th, 15th, and 40th years respectively.

81. There was only one death from cholera. There was none from small-pox.

82. The total amount of charges incurred on account of the jail establishment was about 28,500 Rs. This gives an average cost of 52 Rs. per convict. Compared with the charges of the previous year, those of the year under report show an increase of about 10 Rs. per convict.

83. About the early part of the year, the batta of the convicts was raised from 2 to 2½ chuckrams per head per diem.

84. This item will show a still larger figure for the current year as a still further increase was effected in the batta about the end of the year under review, or rather the batta in money was changed into a fixed rice allowance, a measure which appeared necessary in consequence of the prevailing high prices of provisions in the market.

LAND REVENUE.

85. The season this year was less favorable than its predecessor. The rainfall, as gauged at Trevandrum, is noted below.

1865	August	3·480
,,	September	0·467
,,	October	11·310
,,	November	5·530
,,	December	1·474
1866	January	0·179
,,	February	0·656
,,	March	
,,	April	2·078
,,	May	0·768
,,	June	10·449
,,	July	12·921
	Total..	49·312

86. But the mean yearly fall of rain is 68·36 inches, compared with which the fall in the year under notice shows a deficiency of a little more than 19 inches, or about 28 per cent. which is considerable. The greatest deficiency was in the months of September and May. The mean fall for the latter month is 12·81 while the fall in the year was less than one inch.

87. The prolongation thus caused of the hot season by one whole month told most injuriously on cultivation in general and on productive trees in particular.

88. The total Revenue from land realized in the year, inclusive of arrears, was Rupees 16,83,549.

89. It may be interesting to see how the demand on account of land revenue stands distributed among the several talooks or districts into which the country is divided for administrative purposes. The following statement shows that distribution and also the average Revenue upon every square mile in each district.

District.			Revenue.	Average per Square mile.
			Rs.	Rs.
Agasteeswarem	...	...	1,49,967	1,546
Ambalapolay	...	...	1,30,233	1,076
Kartigapully	...	...	89,262	1,275
Thovalay ...	...	...	86,927	724
Shertallay	...	...	76,750	595
Shencottah	...	...	71,590	1,101
Karoonagapully	...	...	67,005	753
Erneel ...	...	...	60,456	426
Mavellicurray	...	...	58,604	293
Etmanoor ...	...	...	54,887	392
Parravoor ...	...	...	54,424	1,158
Kulcolum ...	...	...	53,249	375
Tiruvolla ...	...	...	53,096	428
Chenganoor	...	...	51,857	824
Vycum ...	...	...	50,988	579
Chenganacherry	...	...	50,175	193
Quilon ...	...	...	46,183	302
Neyattencurry	...	...	43,101	202
Trevandrum	...	...	42,225	427
Sherinkeel	...	...	39,297	360
Alengad ...	...	...	38,357	184
Velavencode	...	...	34,933	241
Cottyam ...	...	...	33,518	228
Koonatnaud	...	...	33,032	203
Kotarakarray	...	...	32,699	142
Moovattoopolay	...	...	32,564	82
Pathanapuram	...	...	27,544	69
Koonathoor	...	...	27,142	339
Neddoovengad	...	...	26,526	78
Meenachell	...	...	14,465	117
Thodoopolay	...	...	9,399	

90. It will be observed that the districts of Ag-
warem, Kartegapully, Paravoor, Shencottah, and I
polay show the most favorable averages and the l
conclusion on the supposition that the rates of t
equal is that they are the parts of the country
and most advanced in cultivation. The
Thodoovalay, Pathanapuram, Neddoovengad

lay, Meenachell, Kotaracaray stand at the bottom of the list and are in reality the most backward in agricultural industry chiefly because they abut on the great mountain barrier and are consequently rocky, rugged, wild, malarious and sparely populated. As a general rule, the maritime districts are the wealthiest, and as such, contribute the most to the public exchequer.

91. The foregoing statement also shows the considerable scope there is for the extension of cultivation.

92. Such extension is taking place steadily though not very rapidly. About 1028 acres of paddy land and 2010 pieces of garden land were newly reclaimed in the year, or, to speak more strictly, were registered in that period. Probably the real reclamation is more extensive. It is only a regular and comprehensive survey that would reveal the whole extent of new cultivation.

93. But operations in the direction are necessarily limited by the amount of capital, the quantity of labor, and the degree of enterprise available in the country. The first requisite is certainly not wanting. But labor, not already engaged in one way or another, is by no means abundant. The population depends simply upon natural causes for in-ase. There is no immigration into the country, or scarce-y, the reason being that the people of Travancore form nct nationality with which even the inhabitants of the ninous provinces of Madura and Tinnevelly cannot ialesce. As for enterprize, there is not much of it he people of the plains are, as a rule, unwilling to habitations to mountainous districts though by mote; to endure separation from friends and rave the difference of climate, and to contend und the wild animals of the jungles. The

task of moving the confines of civilization onwards thus devolves mainly upon the scanty population residing in the present outlying villages.

94. Under these circumstances, it would seem desirable to consider whether special inducements may not be held out to attract foreign ryots. For instance, the Sircar might offer a certain number of acres of waste land free of all rent for a generation, or for a long, but stated period to such foreign ryots as would afford a guarantee of permanent residence in the country by building a homestead of a certain specified value, towards the erection of wh... the Sircar might permit timber to be felled fr... charge.

95. But while some artificial stimuli r... ...shed for the rapid reclamation of the still extensi... ...u of the country between the present limits of cultivation and the base of the Ghauts, none seem to be required to utilize the Ghâts themselves. These have already tempted the sturdy European planter. Coffee cultivation is now carried on at no less than four points of the Western Ghâts, namely, at Peermade, Shencottah, Agasteer Mullay and Ashamboo. The following list gives the names of most of the planters, who hold lands either for themselves or as agents for proprietors not residing in the country.

Messrs. Binny and Co.
...ighness the First Prince
...and Sir T. Madava Row.
... J. Cox.
... J. Grant.
...eeranjee Meah Sahib.
... G. Cadell.
... R. C. Caldwell.
... W. Gordon.

Mr. J. A. Broun.
General H. D. Stevenson.
Mr. Aspinwall.
Mr. H. Crawford.
Mr. J. R. Oughterson.
Mr. J. D. Munro.
Mr. A. G. Baker.
Mr. H. W. Baker.
Mr. R. H. Pierce.
Mr. H. T. Clarke.
Mr. R. N. Clarke.

Several thousand acres are held by these planters. he estates have come into bearing, and it may be at, before long, the state will begin to be recom- or the large outlay it has incurred in affor acilities for this enterprize.

97. The extension of planting operations had fe some check in the direction of Peermade in consequence of a claim set up by the Chief of Poonyat to a large tract of forest called Thuttathipara Caunum, &c. As this tract had been long lying almost useless, the Sircar's right could not have been exercised very definitely, and the Poonyat Chief living in the neighbourhood could therefore advance some semblance of a claim. It was deemed best, in such circumstances, to effect an amicable adjustment. Negotiations were carried on for some time, and at last, the Ch signed an agreement relinquishing every claim

98. The Regulation passed last year by H. viding specially against criminal breach of c of artificers, workmen and laborers, ha e time, but does not seem to be mucl view to whose benefit it was enacte nust rely chiefly on the good tre in attra them

and feel that it is their own interest to work well and punctually, they require no coercion by law. The planter that frequently puts the law in motion would probably soon find that the laborers think him too exacting and severe, and that they would have nothing to do with him. The law must, of course, be inoperative where no engagements are made such as would bind the cooly for any length of time.

99. The establishment entertained last year for making surveys of Coffee Estates has been doing its work, a summary of which may be here given.

Hill tract.	In the plains.	No. of Estate.	Area in acres.	Error in measurement from Traverse calculations for 1000 ft.			Average cost per acre.	
				Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.		
—	Thambanoor vael.	1	175·7	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$		
—	Pulienthoruthi.	1	735					
[illegible]		18	6,099	$2\frac{7}{9}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$	$2\frac{1}{18}$		

Presidency, has, in the short time it has been in force, been already attended with much benefit. This description of lands has directly risen in the estimation of the people from the sense of perfect security that has been created. Sales are now freely effected between ryot and ryot. Those made in the course of the year, so far as known to the Sircar, represent the value of about 4,75,000 Rupees. And it is a good sign of the increased value conferred on Pauttum lands by the Notification in question, that the litigation about them is increasing.

101. Similar security has to be established beyond l doubt in respect to another description of landed pro- rty. In Travancore there has been from time immemo- l a class of large landed proprietors called Jemmies. ›ir lands, as long as they are not to any degree alienated, ›y an absolute exemption from taxation. But they been largely alienated on what is called Kanapauttum . Under this tenure, the ryots have been holding .mmom lands of the Jemmies subject t- .ord (Jemmy) abated

the tenant would not be disturbed so long as he continued to pay the stipulated dues to his landlord. It would seem undesirable to refuse to an industrious tenantry, the sole improvers of the Jemmom lands, the benefit of the prescription that has thus arisen, and by allowing the Jemmy's alleged right to re-enter, to lead to a general unsettlement and deterioration of one of the most valuable species of property to which the tenants have become, from length of occupation, bound by ties of affection and attachment as strong as can be conceived. The question is of vital importance to agricultural prosperity, and is engaging attention with a view tc an early, final and equitable settlement.

102. In the year under report, the Sircar gave the right of cutting down timber trees from private p perty and appropriating them according to its requireme on payment of price according to a fixed scale. Thus last remaining source of occasional hardship and oppre to possessors of garden lands has been abolished.

CUSTO

103. The total revenue of the state from Land and Sea Customs, exclusive of that from Pepper and Tobacco, was Rupees 2,50,805, which falls short of the amount realized in the previous year by Rupees 1,27,408. The causes of this decrease will be found described under the head of 'Finance'.

104. The export duty on Pepper, on the other hand, shows an increase of Rupees 35,968, being Rupees 79,394 as compared with Rs. 43,426 for the antecedent year.

105. The quantities exported are

for	1040	Candies	2,750
„	1041	Do.	5,086
		Increase ...	2,336

106. This increase cannot be regarded as a permanent one, because the Pepper vine would seem to bear with profusion in *alternate* years, and the year 1041 has been a favourable one.

107. Pepper is the only article which is still charged ith an exceptionally high duty, it being 15 Rupees per ndy. When the state of the finances would permit of it Sircar will consider if it cannot be further reduced. nwhile, it may be stated that Pepper does not pay any tax to the state. As produce of land, the Sircar may nsidered fairly entitled to a twenty-five per cent. share net out-turn; and the export duty in question bears gher ratio to the value of the produce, though it is certainly open to the objection that it acts upon the gross produce.

108. ... uty on Tobacco as noticed elsewhere amounted to Rupees 7,35,879.

109. Hence the total of all duties including Pepper and Tobacco, came to Rupees 10,66,078.

110. The following is a comparative statement of the exports for the years 1040 and 1041.

*ports of pr*ncipal goods from Travancore ...*

Their Quantities and Values.

1040.		1041.		Increase.		Decrease.	
ntity	Value. Rs.	Quantity	Value. Rs.	Quantity	Value. Rs.	Quantity	Value. Rs.
8	16,26,310	1,57,527	12,83,262	,,	,,	45,601	3,43,048
865	5,99,633	86,154	7,89,897	3,789	1,90,264	,,	,,
750	2,09,943	5,086	3,88,265	2,336	1,78,322	,,	,,
765	3,76,598	3,026	3,03,552	,,	,,	739	73,046
321	2,15,894	89,17,725	2,27,240	3,03,104	11,346	,,	,,
,820	3,06,083	15,032	2,14,323	,,	,,	6,788	91,760
,557	1,44,520	51,416	1,83,523	10,859	39,003	,,	,,
722	1,20,927	70,505	1,44,805	10,383	23,878	,,	,,
65	80,221	4,777	1,20,787	812	40,566	,,	,,
	1,12,091	,,	1,10,966	,,	,,	,,	1,125
3	87,284	36,936	1,10,194	6,923	22,910	,,	,,
7	1,46,691	8,516	86,492	,,	,,	6,151	60,199
654	1,62,713	41,476	85,669	,,	,,	39,178	77,044
,198	1,13,858	8,212	67,017	,,	,,	5,986	46,841
2,887	35,983	4,029	60,891	1,142	24,908	,,	,,
5,105	36,483	8,099	57,911	2,994	21,428	,,	,,
	24,366	,,	43,619	,,	19,253	,,	,,
,163	35,001	10,037	40,890	4,874	5,889	,,	,,
,858	31,733	45,260	35,695	,,	3,962*	2,598	,,
,,	44,66,332	,,	43,54,998	,,	5,81,729	,,	6,93,063

...he year were of superior quality and hence higher priced.

111. It will be observed that the exports of Coppara, Vettoopauk, (arecanuts) Cocoanut oil, Dry ginger, Paddy and Pinnaca Oil have considerably diminished, while those of Coir, Pepper, and other commodities have increased, though not to the extent of the variations neutralizing each other.

112. No statement of imports can be given as no accounts of imports by land are kept, but there is reason to believe that the import trade is steadily advancing.

113. Much of the trade which ought to pass through Alleppey still passes to British Cochin, because, when once trade has been diverted from one channel to another, it must take time to return to its natural course.

114. In the year under report, the subject of limiting the duties to a comparatively small number of articles engaged the consideration of the Sircar. A notification was issued at the close of the year to the effect that the following goods alone are subject to export duty when carried to British India and Sircar Cochin.

15. Turmeric, Pinjal, Maramunjal and Munjana.
16. Kacholum.
17. Jute, Hemp, & other vegetable fibrous substances
18. Fishing Nets.
19. Pepper.
20. Shells and Chunam.

115. Duty was abolished on several small articles of furniture.

116. The most important event of the year in the Customs Department remains to be recorded. The excessive and exceptional duty on the export of Arecanuts was this year reduced. It used to be 15 Rupees per Candy, and it is now 5 Rupees only, thus lowering it to a level with the ordinary rate paid by the other produce of the country. The sacrifice of revenue thus incurred is about 40,000 Rupees a year. This is considerable, but it is certain that the measure has been the means of sweeping away the great number of rules and regulations which were specially designed to prevent the smuggling of this produce and which caused oppression a clogged trade. It is hoped that the relief

119. The receipts on account of goods moved on the Iron tramway at this port were 8,017 British Rupees.

120. It is in contemplation to erect a good travellers' Bungalow and to establish a Hospital at Allepey. The actual carrying out of these intentions will be reported next year.

SALT.

121. The quantity of Salt sold in 1041 was 14,06,000 Parahs or 3845 garces, while that in the previous year was 14,56,000 Parahs or 3980 garces. The difference is 135 garces, or about 3½ per cent. This adverse result is probably due to the enhancement of the selling price of salt which was effected in the latter part of the antecedent year, in assimilation to the British Indian selling price which this Sircar has bound itself to adopt in order to prevent smuggling into British territory.

122. In consequence of this enhancement, and the subsequent further enhancement in accor[illegible]ce with the action [illegible] Indian [illegible] in t[illegible] [illegible]here

124. The annual consumption per head comes to about one Parah or about a third of an Indian Maund. The present selling price of this, comes to 9 annas. Supposing a laborer earning 72 Rs. a year has a family to maintain, of a wife and a couple of children, he will thus have to pay two and a quarter Rupees per annum, or upwards of three per cent. of his income, for his salt. Supposing he works for 350 days in the year, he will have to set apart about 11 days' labor to secure this necessary of life.

125. This however is of course almost the maximum incidence of the salt tax. Where the income of a family is but 20 Rs. a month, it will have to lay out only one per cent of such income on the purchase of its salt.

126. The quantity of salt in the hands of the Sircar, at the end of the year, was about 14,89,600 Parahs, or 4075 garces valued at the current monopoly price at 8,25,000 British Rupees. Every care is thus taken to maintain a sufficient stock.

127. What is called 'Indooppoo', a particular species of salt, is allowed to be imported on payment of duty.

may be briefly explained. In the former, the manufacturers were regarded as mere laborers entitled to wages and liable to ejection at pleasure. The pans could not be sold, or otherwise transferred. The salt made in these pans was paid for at about 5¾ Rs. per garce, a low rate certainly. In the latter, i. e. private pans, the ryots have proprietary right. The pans are their private, heritable and transferable property. The manufacturers sell their salt to the Sircar at about 13 Rs. per garce.

131. The conversion of Sircar pans into private pans was desirable with a view to give the manufacturer a permanent interest in improvements, and also to put an end to abuses of different kinds.

132. The object was carried out by selling the Sircar salt pans by public auction to the highest bidder on the understanding that they are to be held as private pans.

133. Some minor improvements were also carried out in the measurement of salt, in making payments for it to the manufacturer, &c. These cost about 5000 Rs. a year, which sacrifice the Sircar has not grudged.

136. The total consumption in the year amounted to 7155 Candies; while that in preceding year was 6791 Candies, the difference being 364 Candies in favor of the year under review, or an increase of about $5\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

137. Yet, in consequence of the reduction of duty carried out as above stated, the revenue has suffered to the extent of nearly half a lac of Rupees—which is no more than what had been expected.

138. The total revenue derived was about 7,35,000 Rupees.

139. This figure may be accepted as tangible evidence of the prosperity of the people, inasmuch as the penalty for refusal to pay this tax is not imprisonment of person or distress of property, but mere deprivation of the pleasure of using tobacco, a pleasure which it is obvious people in distress can easily forego.

140. The cost of collecting the revenue above stated, namely, 7,35,000 Rupees, was about 17,300 Rupees, which is only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

141. Thus, this fruitful tax has eminently the advantages of being a tax on what is more a luxury than a necessary of life; of being, in the language of Adam Smith, levied t the time and in the manner in which it is most likely t e convenient for the contributor to pay it, and of bei ontrived as both to take out and to keep out of the of the people as little as possible over and abo brings into the public treasury of the state.

FOREST.

142. The Forest agency was able to send to the Depôt at Allepey for public sale the following timber.

Teak Logs	1883	equal to candies	...	4,375
Cole Teak	931	do.	...	1,245
Teak slab	1	do.	...	1
Blackwood logs	20	do.	...	13
Anjelly Do.	5	do.	...	11

143. The quantity of Ivory collected and sent to Alleppey was 71 Thoolams, equal to 1397 lbs.

144. Timber was also supplied to the Engineer's Department as follows :

Teak logs 281, equal to about 700 Candies

Do. sawn materials, Taldoms 225.

145. The fees realized on timber cut and taken by private dealers amounted to a little more than 15,000 Rupees.

146. Formerly, these fees were levied on the cubic contents of the timber. But the present Conservator of Forests suggested that they be levied by the *log*. This recommendation was accepted by the Sircar. It has greatly simplified the calculations for the assessment of the fees and has facilitated the detection of frauds. Another wholesome effect is to prevent small and immature logs being cut; for, as a uniform fee is payable on each log, it would ...ay the dealer to fell small logs, and he would gain ...proportion as he fells large logs. This contributes ...ervation of the growing timber.

...y large teak logs, too heavy to be moved ...ests to the Depôt, have been sawn up in ...nd about 1,000 candies were ready ... brought to sale only in the next. ... expected to find a good sale,

148. Nearly ten thousand Rupees were sanctioned by the Sircar for planting exhausted forests.

149. Plants of the Cinchona were supplied to the Conservator who has laid them down in different select localities, where they have been since reported to be thriving.

150. The number of wild elephants entrapped in the

year was	... ...	4
Do. of Royal tigers killed	... ...	11
Do. of Cheetahs Do.	... ...	133

151. The amount of reward paid for the killing of these wild animals was about 2,745 Rupees.

152. The Sircar used to give rewards for killing wild elephants, but this was stopped in the year under review. The planters are sufficiently able to drive them away, and it is better to entrap these useful animals than to kill them.

153. The quantity of Cardamoms collected in the year from the forests was 85 candies. This item will be found noticed more at large in another part of this report.

154. Roads are still as great a desideratum in the forests as ever. But the Engineer's Department has its time and energy fully occupied with works required in the more civilized parts of the country. It is probable however that the roads which are being, and which will yet be constructed for the benefit of coffee planters will, to some extent, answer also for bringing down forest produce, though roads of the description most required for moving timber are short lines from the midst of forests to the nearest rivers which can float the logs down.

155. A large number of cattle are at present allowed to come up and graze free in the forests for several months of the year. It has been suggested to the Sircar that a

moderate grazing fee might be levied, and appropriated to the making of roads and paths.

156. The recommendation appears to deserve consideration.

157. It may be mentioned here that a collection of the specimens of all useful timber of the Travancore forests is being made at the Trevandrum Museum.

158. Special measures have been taken to prevent forests being set fire to for purposes of temporary cultivation, or of opening them out for cattle to graze in. But it is found rather difficult in practice to carry out these measures. Fires are sometimes accidental. In may cases, the Canicars, a wild race inhabiting the jungles, set fire to parts: and not unfrequently, the villagers residing near the lower forests do the same, to prevent or check the incursions of wild animals. It is difficult to establish the offence, and more so to convict the offender.

159. The Conservator of Forests was particularly enjoined to see that the groves called 'Cavoos' held sacred to Pagodas &c., are left inviolate. They contain some magnificent timber, and are sought after with avidity by speculators of certain classes. The Cavoos subserve many useful purposes. For instance, they act as centres for the dissemination of the finest seed. They show the magnitude of timber allowed to attain full age. They probably attract moisture and certainly afford useful shade. They seldom fail to embellish the country.

160. In regard to the character of the labor employed in the forests, it is desirable to quote here a passage from the Conservator's report. He says "In former days, works in the forests were chiefly done by compulsory labo[r] and all timber from Maliatore and Coney was rafted &

to Alleppey by *Ooliakars* without any fixed rate of payment. This practice has now been totally discontinued, and the workmen employed in the forest and in rafting are paid in common with those engaged by merchants." Hence, he adds, the expenses have comparatively increased.

161. It is difficult to determine with precision the relation of the expenditure in any one year with the results of that same year, because these results extend over several years. For instance a certain amount is expended in felling trees which however cannot be brought to the Depôt in the year itself. It is best therefore to take a view embracing several years, and such a one is given below in a short compass.

Year.	Teak forwarded to Allepey. Candies.	Total of felling, Transit, piling & charges. Bh. Rupees.	
1032	4073	17,495	
1033	3746	17,911	
1034	4156	20,027	
1035	4119	19,393	
1036	2419	19,210	
1037	4038	18,722	
1038	4011	19,172	
1039	3327	18,527	
1040	3614	26,096	
1041	4375	36,732	

Total number of Candies forwarded to the Allepey Depôt in the 10 years... 37,878

Value of Do. at 16½ Rupees per candy which may be regarded as the average rate of sale 6,24,987

Deduct

Expenditure for 10 years .. 2,13,285

Profit in the decade, Rs. ... 4,11,702

CARDAMOMS.

162. Eighty-five Candies were collected from the forests in the year.

163. This quantity and 2 candies that remained in store of the old stock were sold at Alleppey at an average price of 1027½ Rupees per candy.

164. Rupees 89,400 were derived as revenue from this source in the year under report.

165. Smuggling is still rife on the Hills, of this valuable spice, indicating the disirableness of a further revision of the system. The increased share granted to the ryots, of the prices realized by the sale at Alleppey, has not h. the good results expected.

166. Improvements in this direction are under the consideration of the Sircar.

ABKAREE, OPIUM, &c.

167. The demand under this head for the year was .. .. .. 89,436 R

Of which the recoveries amounted to 86,086 ,,

So that there remained unrecovered at the end of the year Rs. 3,350

UNJELL.

168. The number of stations at which letters &c. are received and issued was 59, shewing a slight increase over that of the preceding year, and the aggregate of the distances between them is upwards of 500 miles.

169. The number of private letters actually recei in the year was about 1,01,000, while that received ir

4 Rupees a year. Deducting the c
the average charge per head in the
e School was about 18·5, which is a little in
cost of the previous year, and this is chiefly
crease made to the salary of the Head Master.
hat the cost of educating a boy in the Senior
epartment would be reduced next year when larger numers of eligible Candidates gain admission into it. The fees payable in this Department might also be raised eventually, but still the cost here must be higher than in the other Department in proportion to its standard of studies.

198. *Girls' School*—The Sircar's attention was drawn this year to the state of the School in the Trevandrum Cantonment which was established some years ago for the education of Christian Girls chiefly. With the view to place it on an efficient footing, arrangements were made for procuring the services of a Lady from Europe to be in charge of it, and her passage money was remitted to Mr. F. N. Maltby, lately British Resident in Travancore, and who had kindly offered to engage a suitable person. The arrival of the lady (Miss Abel) will be recorded in the next year's report.

199. *Medical Class*—The stipendiary Medical pupils continue to attend Dr. Sperschneider's lectures as well as the Civil and other hospitals under Dr. Ross, the Durbar Physician. The lectures delivered during the year were on Pathology, Anatomy, and Physiology, which last subject was taken up by the Junior students about the end of the year. After going through the prescribed course of lectures, the students of this class are absorbed into the subordinate Medical service.

200. *District Schools*—The following table exhibits the statistics of the Schools in the Districts for the year reported upon.

No. of boys in the Register 1st Avani, 1041.	No. admitted during the year	Total under instruction.		No. of boys removed during the year.	No. remaining 31st Adi, 1041.
69	167	236	Brahmins	67	169
320	332	652	Pandy Sudras	273	379
128	321	449	Malayali Do.	164	285
6	8	14	Other Hindus	4	10
167	200	367	Christians	158	209
17	44	61	Mahomedans	46	15
707	1,072	1,779	Total.	712	1,067

Average daily No. in the Registers ... ... 1017.

Average daily attendance ... ... 882.

Amount of fees, &c. realized during the year ... Rs. 1289 Ch. 26.

Total cost of Education in the District Schools, salaries of the Superintendent, Masters, servants, contingencies and rewards ... Rs. 12,778 Ch. 5 C. 11.

	Rs.	Ch.	C.
Total cost to the Sircar, ...	11,488	7	11
Do. do. per pupil per annum ...	11	8	[illegible]
Do. do. per mensem	[illegible]		

Only one new school was established, bu.. of pupils had risen from 1127 in 1040 to 1779 ı. .. at the rate of 60 per cent. a fact deserving of .s evidentiary of the desire for education springing .. the country generally.

202. The proportions of the different classes to the ...l. number of boys under instruction during the year .ompare as follows with the proportions of the year before.

	1040.	1041.
Pandy Sudras	44.2	36.7
Malayali Do.	20.3	25.2
Christians	22.6	20.6
Brahmins	10	13.3
Mahomedans and others... ...	3	4.2

203. The expenditure on account of the District schools has risen from about 8,800 Rs. last year to about .2,800 in the one under report. The three schools alluded to in para 196 of last year's report having been opened only about the close of that period, the cost of maintaining them enters into this year's accounts, and a new school was opened, as noticed above, which account for the increase in question. But as there has been an addition to the number of .upils in the old schools, the average cost per head has been reduced by about a Rupee and a quarter. With the increase of boys the fees have also risen from 730 Rs. last year to about 1290 Rs. this year.

204. The cost shown above is however exclusive of the expenditure incurred on account of buildings, &c. Two new school houses were erected, and the more costly one at Alleppey was approaching completion when the year ended.

205. The school which in last year's rep stated to be on the decline for want of interest on th the people has been removed to a more favorable lo (Chunganacherry) where there is promise of its bei preciated.

206. The number of pupils in a school is a good c terion of its efficiency and popularity. Independent of t there is the testimony of the Superintendent who reports favorably of the progress made by the majority of the schools, and this again is borne out by the fact that 51 boys from five of the District schools were able to gain admission during the year into the higher classes of the Central Institution at Trevandrum. Among these, the 6 foremos boys were awarded the Scholarships which the Sircar established some time ago to induce the boys from the Districts to enter the Central school, and the tenure of which by the last set expired with the year 1040. The Schools reported upon as having done best are those at Kotar, Taccalay, Quilon and Alleppey among the old ones, and those at Erneel and Shencottah among the number more recently established. The last mentioned institution however is backward in point of numbers and does not appear to be very popular.

207. In pursuance of the plan arranged last year 151 lads from the District schools were brought to Trevandrum at the cost of the Sircar who expended about 550 Rupees on this account. They visited the High School, the Museum, the Public Gardens, the Zoological collection, the new Public offices and other works in progress, and were present also at the foot races and other sports got up principally for their entertainment. Such a visit to the Town on the part of lads who have been brought up in the country is highly appreciated by them. They regard it in

of a reward, and as only the best boys in a sc
ed the privilege, this annual visit is an additic
to them to advance to the front ranks.

208. Particular attention is paid in these schools to ts of truth, honesty, punctuality, order and cleanliness, all the pupils are induced to submit themselves to vac-ation as a condition of admission into school.

209. It is in contemplation to introduce out-door orts, so as to combine physical development with mental lture.

210. In all, the expenditure on account of education the year, exclusive of buildings and furniture, may be down at about 35,000 Rupees.

211. *Book Depôt.*—In connection with education must e noticed the formation of a Book Depôt, which was esta-lished about the beginning of the year to meet the difficul-y experienced by students in having to procure from adras almost every book of which they stood in need. he Sircar now procures the books at its cost, and sells em to School boys and others at a mere trifle above prime st to cover the cost of carriage. Twenty thousand five indred books were received into the Depot either by irchase or the outturn of the Sircar's Press; and they cost out 9,800 Rupees, of which about 3000 Rupees were alized in the year by the sale of nearly 5000 books. In irse of time, when the demand rises sufficiently high, the car will doubtless be relieved of the expense of maintain- the Depôt, by private enterprise stepping in to supply demand.

212. *Vernacular Education*—The most important step in respect to education remains to be recorded. It e last report t "while the Sircar has not

.vanting in promoting English Education, it ı. ssed that little progress has been made by it as d instruction in the Vernacular language throug .ne any considerable impression can be made on the ma ɘs." There are indeed many private Vernacular Schools the country, as there always were. But the education impa ed in them is based on a system which does not attempt t development of the mental powers beyond burdening tı memory, and falls far short of the requirements of the pr sent age. The necessity for establishing proper schoo conducted on a sound basis forced itself on the consider tion of the Sircar some time ago, and about the end of tl year reported upon, His Highness the Maharajah was plea ed to sanction the expenditure of a sum of 20,000 Rupe per annum in this direction. The Schools did not come in operation in the year itself, still the plan resolved upon ma be stated here. It is proposed to establish a central Schoo at the Capital where Sanskrit is to be taught in addition to Malayalim, and a School in each district of Travancore. There will then be about 30 Schools maintained by th Sircar. The education is to be according to the Englisl system imparted through books translated from that lan- guage, or compiled chiefly from English writings on Histor Geography, Arithmetic, &c. and through the agency teachers trained to the method of teaching in Englis Schools. To supply the necessary books which are n available, it has been proposed to form a Book Committ composed of a President and three members, who w translate or compile such works as are in common use the English schools. And to supply the want of Teache a Vernacular Normal school is to be organised under Master who has been trained in one of the English Noı Schools of the Madras Government. The whole, brought into operation, is to be supervised by

lar Education with the assistance of two Inspect.
North and the other for South Travancore, who wi.
lly inspect the schools and report upon them. An
the service of the Sircar, and who with a sound
in English and a good knowledge of the Verna-
mbines considerable practical experience as a
he Trevandrum High School, has been selected
of Director. The men selected to fill the posts
of the Book Committee and Inspectors are also
have received a good English Education and
perience in teaching. Some opposition will
to be encountered before the people can be
ppreciate the advantages of the proposed
oks over those to which they have for gene-
customed, but by perseverance and the adop-
tory policy, it is hoped that difficulties will
and the way paved for the ultimate

ools—The annexed table exhibits
l missionary bodies in Travancore
ation. It has been drawn up from
by the Reverend Missionaries them-
the Calendar for 1867.

	No. of Schools.		No. of boys in the Schools.	No. of grils in the Schools.
	Eng.	Mal.		

214. *General Remarks*—On the whole, as remar
.. authority, who is highly respected, "Education
to be spreading in Travancore most remarkably
Sircar is not wanting in a sense of the importance
lar Education; the laborers in the field, masters an
are working with conspicuous zeal; the intellectua
tion of centuries already feels a wholesome disturb
enquiring spirit seems to have been awakened; a
reason to hope for increasing results every year

MILITARY.

215. Nothing of importance has to be
respect to the Nair Brigade which continues
its duties as usual.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHME

216. The Sircar's Medical and V
ments are under the direction and co
Ross, His Highness the Maharajah's I

217. The Medical Department c
caries, 2 Assistant Apothecaries, 4 1
Class, 4 of the second Class, 14 Medic
the more advanced 7 do the duties of
a matron for the Lying-in-Hospital.

There i... a first class

ı, the Peern

ks &c.

ivil Hospital is a new struc-
ure erect arly 18,000 Rs. It was opened on the 9th . 1865 by His Highness in person, whose address to the company assembled on the occasion may be recorded here with advantage to the subjects of this state. It was as follows;

"Not much longer than a year since, we assembled here to lay the first stone of the foundation for this Civil Dispensary. It gives me great pleasure that we are no assembled at the edifice itself to declare it formally open

"I am sorry that our Civil Engineer, Mr. Barton unable from indisposition to be present on this occa But it is due to him to state that he deserves the hi credit for the fine edifice which he has so speedily broug into existence.

"This is the first conspicuous performance of the Public Works Department at the capital, and it is worthy to be the first.

"For time out of mind, charity has been regarded by Travancore as one of the cardinal duties of the state. Its reputation as Dhurma Raj is familiar to all India. What can be more real, more substantial charity, than the provision of means for the relief or mitigation of sickness and disease!

"I hope that this institution will be freely resorted to by those for whom it is designed, and that it will be always distinguished for its sanitary arrangements, for the attention and tender care of the sick and suffering, and for the

" This hope la.
Durbar Physician, Dr.
urging the establishment of

" It is intended to train in ... intelligent and hard-working young m... to carry into the interior the benefits of European Medical Science and Art.

" One of the main objects of my ambition is to see that good medical aid is placed within the reach of all classes of my subjects. It is a blessing which it is not at present in the power of individuals generally to secure, how much soever they may desire it. It is hence the obvious duty of the State to render its assistance in this direction.

" In furtherance of this object, you are probably aware that I have recently engaged the services of Dr. Pulney Andy, a native of India, who has distinguished himself by devotion to the medical profession, and who has not shrunk from a voyage to England itself to perfect his knowledge and practice.

" It will be the duty of Dr. Pulney Andy to travel into the interior to supervise the several medical subordinates who are employed there, and to spread the benefits of medical aid in general, and of vaccination in particular.

" I hope I am not too sanguine in expecting to see before many years elapse, if not the total disappearance, the considerable diminution of the scourge of Small-pox in this country. It has been repeatedly proved that this is a thoroughly preventible disease. I take this opportunity earnestly to impress this fact on the minds of all my native subjects, and to urge them to seek for themselves, for their children, for their friends, and for their servants, the great protection

of vaccination. They will see the strength of my conviction in the fact that there is no member of my *own* family that has not had this protection conferred at an early age.

"Turning to the building at which we are assembled, I view it with some pride and satisfaction. I trust that it is the forerunner of many useful institutions, whether designed to cure disease, to facilitate the administration of the Government in its several departments, or to impart knowledge and wisdom.

"With these feelings and aspirations, I proceed to declare that the Civil Dispensary of Trevandrum is now opened to the public, and invoke the blessing of the Almighty on its operations."

222. The following table exhibits the number of cases treated in the Civil Hospital from its opening to the close of the year 1041—a period of nine months and six days.

Return of Sick in the Trevandrum Civil Hospital for 9 months and 6 days.

	Diseases.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.
Fevers ...	Febris Continua	2	1	1	,,
	,, Ephemera... ...	1	1	,,	,,
	,, Inter: Quot. ...	17	16	,,	1
Eruptive Fevers ...	Varicella	1	1	,,	,,
Diseases of the Lungs...	Asthma	1	1	,,	,,
	Catarrhus	1	1	,,	,,
	Phthisis Pulmon. ...	1	1	,,	,,
Diseases of the Liver ...	Icterus	1	1	,,	,,
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels ...	Colica	1	1	,,	,,
	Diarrhœa	1	,,	1	,,
	Dysenteria	9	7	,,	2
	Dyspepsia	5	5	,,	,,
	Gastritis	2	2	,,	,,
Diseases of the Brain ...	Cephalalgia	1	1	,,	,,
	Epilepsia	1	1	,,	,,
	Mania	4	2	,,	2
	Paralysis	1	,,	,,	1
Epidemic Cholera ...	Cholera Epidemic ...	1	1	,,	,,
Dropsies ...	Anasarca	23	14	7	2
	Dropsy	1	,,	,,	1
Rheumatic affections ...	Rheumatism	11	8	,,	3
Venereal affections and diseases of the genital organs. ...	Bubo	10	10	,,	,,
	Gonorrhœa	2	2	,,	,,
	Paraphymosis	2	2	,,	,,
	Phymosis	4	4	,,	,,
	Strictura Urethra ...	1	1	,,	,,
	Sloughing of the Scrotum ...	1	1	,,	,,
	Syphilis Consec: ...	17	14	,,	3
	,, Primitiva... ...	6	6	,,	,,
Abscesses and Ulcers. ...	Apostema	9	9	,,	,,
	Furunculus	2	2	,,	,,
	Ulcers	41	28	,,	13
Wounds and Injuries ...	Ambustio	1	,,	,,	1
	Accident	2	1	,,	1
	Contusio	2	2	,,	,,
	Fracture of the Lower Jaw and Luxation of the Wrist	1	1	,,	,,
	Fracture Compd. of the left Tibia ...	3	2	,,	1
	,, ,, ,, Humerus...	1	,,	1	,,
	,, ,, ,, Right ...	2	,,	,,	2
	,, of the right Femur...	1	1	,,	,,
	,, ,, ,, and left forearms (Compd. Comminuted) ...	1	,,	,,	1

Diseases.		Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.
Wounds and Injuries ...	Fractura Compd. with Luxation of the Elbow joint	1	,,	,,	1
	Luxation (Hip joint) ...	1	1	,,	,,
	,, (left Ankle) ...	1	1	,,	,,
	Vulnus Incisum ...	9	9	,,	,,
	Vulnus Punctat ...	1	1	,,	,,
Diseases of the Eye ...	Amaurosis	1	1	,,	,,
	Cataractus	3	1	,,	2
	Ophthalmia	5	3	,,	2
Diseases of the skin ...	Psoriasis	1	1	,,	,,
	Scabies	6	5	,,	1
Other Diseases.	Anœmia	9	8	1	,,
	Atrophia	3	3	,,	,,
	Aphtha	2	2	,,	,,
	Anthrax	1	1	,,	,,
	Amputation of the foot ...	1	1	,,	,,
	Anchylosis	1	1	,,	,,
	Cancer of the head ...	1	1	,,	,,
	,, ,, penis ...	1	1	,,	,,
	Contraction of the leg ...	1	,,	1	,,
	Bronchocele	1	,,	1	,,
	Convulsio	1	1	,,	,,
	Elephantiasis Scroti ...	2	2	,,	,,
	Hœmorrhois	1	,,	,,	1
	Hernia	1	1	,,	,,
	Hydrocele	2	2	,,	,,
	Ischuria	1	1	,,	,,
	Otalgia	2	2	,,	,,
	Ovarian Dropsy ...	1	,,	1	,,
	Paraplegia	4	4	,,	,,
	Parturitio	16	10	1	5
	Polypus Nasi	1	1	,,	,,
	Scrophula	4	4	,,	,,
	Sinuses on the thigh ...	2	1	1	,,
	Varix	3	3	,,	,,
	Vermes	3	3	,,	,,
	Total ...	289	227	16	46

223. It will be observed that the number of deaths bears to the number of admissions the proportion of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. while the number of cures to admissions is 79 per cent. nearly.

224. The following is a statement of surgical operations performed in the Civil Hospital during the year under review. There were 3 deaths out of the 63 operated upon, the remaining 60 having been discharged cured.

	Admitted	Operation.	Cured.	Died.	Remarks.
Abscess on the palm of the hand ...	3	Opened ...	3	,,	
,, ,, ,, shoulder...	2	Do. ...	2	,,	
,, ,, ,, foot ...	2	Do. ...	2	,,	
Cancer of the penis ...	1	Amputated ...	1	,,	
Carbuncle (or Rajah Polava)	1	Incised ...	1	,,	
Contraction of the knee ...	1	Extended ...	,,	1	of Diarrhœa.
Diseased foot	1	Amputated ...	1	,,	
Fracture of the lower jaw & Luxation of the wrist	1	Adjusted and Reduced ...	1	,,	
Fracture of the left Humerus	1	Adjusted ...	1	,,	
,, compd. of the left Tibia & Fibula...	1	Do. ..	1	,,	
,, of the right Humerus	1	Do. ...	1	,,	
,, of the right Femur...	1	Do. ...	1	,,	
,, compd. of the right Humerus ..	2	Do. ...	1	1	of Mortification.
,, ,, ,, left Tibia...	1	Do. ...	1	,,	
,, comminuted of the right & left Forearms...	1	Do. ...	1	,,	
Hæmorrhois	1	Removed by ligature	1	,,	
Hernia	3	Reduced ...	3	,,	
Hydrocele	3	Tapped ...	3	,,	
Luxation of the Ankle Joint	1	Reduced ...	1	,,	
Odontolgia	12	Teeth extracted ...	12	,,	
Paraphymosis	3	Reduced ...	3	,,	
Polypus Nasi	8	Extracted ...	8	,,	
Phymosis	4	Circumcised ...	4	,,	
Sinuses on the thigh ...	1	Opened ...	,,	1	of Dysentery.
Stricture of the Urethra ...	1	Dilated ...	1	,,	
Tumour on the forehead ...	1	Removed ...	1	,,	
,, behind the ear ...	1	Do. ...	1	,,	
,, on the shoulder ...	1	Do. ...	1	,,	
Wound on the head ...	1	Sutured ...	1	,,	
Wound lacerated on the finger...	1	Do. ...	1	,,	
,, on the thigh ...	1	Do. ...	1	,,	
Total...	63		60	3	

225. In the ward set apart for obstetric cases and diseases of females, there were 42 admissions—16 of these were cases of delivery, of which 10 were discharged cured, one died, and 5 remained under treatment when the year closed.

226. The following is a statement of cases delivered by Instruments. The large proportion of deaths is accounted for by the fact that European aid was sought at too advanced a stage to be of any service.

No. of Cases delivered by Instrument.	No. of cases in which both mother and child survived.	No. of cases in which mother died and child lived.	No. of cases in which both died.	Remarks.
5	1	2	2*	* One of these was a case of shoulder presentation and the patient was brought in in a state of exhaustion, and though delivered by turning, did not rally.

227. Besides the 16 obstetric cases in the hospitals, Dr. Ross and the matron attended upon 19 women in the town of Trevandrum. It is gratifying to note that native women appear to be gaining confidence in the assistance of a professional *accoucheur*.

228. The arrangements in the hospital are such that all classes may freely resort to it without prejudice to caste. The higher and lower classes are accommodated in separate wards and cooks of caste are provided to prepare their diet. The result is that even Brahmins have sought admission and derived benefit.

229. While medicines and medical aid are given gratis in the hospital, it is expected that those who have the means will provide their own diet, or pay for what is supplied to them from the hospital.

230. The cost of dieting and contingencies in this hospital, exclusive of the salaries of servants, was about 700 Rupees for the 9 months from its opening.

231. The number of out-patients treated during the year was 2054.

232. In consequence of the extra duties that devolved upon Dr. Ross from the opening of this hospital, an increase of 100 Rupees was made to his salary—so that he now draws 1100 Rupees, and has a free house.

233 *Charity Hospital*—The number of patients admitted into this Institution during the year was 366, which added to the 146 that remained in it at the beginning of the year, gives a total of 512 as the number under treatment during the period reported upon. Of these 301, or 59 per cent., were discharged cured; 44, or about 9 per cent. died, and the rest were in hospital when the year closed.

234. The diseases most common in this hospital were *Ulcers, Atrophia, Rheumatism, Anœmia, Anasarca, Syphilis, Lepra, Psora, Diarrhœa, Dysenteria.*

235. The number of out-patients treated was 950.

236. *Palace and Huzzoor Cutcherry* the Maharajah Of the servants employed in these establine year, an ad- under treatment at the beginning of thees. With this since admitted, making a total of 620 sictals in differ- Of these 618 were cured, and 2 died. stence on a

or grade

237. *Trevandrum Jail Hospital*—There Rupees cases under treatment when the year began. 564* w ith a admitted, making a total of 587 for the year. Of the on or about 92 per cent. were cured; 25, or 4 per cent. di and an equal number continued under treatment at the close of the year. The proportion of deaths to the average daily strength of the Jail, inclusive of Civil debtors &c. was a little more than 5 per cent. Of the deaths, one was from old age and the other from a severe injury caused by the fall of a log of wood upon the leg of the patient while working in the Engineer's Department. Excluding these as extraordinary casualties, the percentage of mortality to the average strength of the Jail becomes reduced to 4.75.

238. *Outstation Jail Hospitals*—In the jails at Alleppey, Quilon, and Nagercoil together, the total number under treatment was 199, of whom 185 were cured, 8 died, and the remaining 6 were in hospital at the end of the year. The number of deaths is about 7 per cent. of the average daily strength of the Jails, and 4 per cent. of the number under treatment.

239. *Outstation Hospitals, &c.*—The following is a statement of the work done in these hospitals, and of the results.

---

* Whenever a prisoner is admitted into the Hospital, he is reckoned as a new patient, though he may have come into Hospital before.

...on.	Remaining at the beginning of the year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Cured or relieved.	Died.	Remaining at the end of the year.
..	11	66	77	66	6	5
...ey ..	33	89	122	84	8	30
...made ..	6	190	196	188	4	4
...naretallay ..	2	977	979	952	5	22
Shencottah ..	18	364	382	359	17	6
Nagercoil ..	12	846	858	829	10	19
A. V. M. Canal works	5	151	156	154	2	,,
Cardamom Hills ..	,,	69	69	62	7	,,
Total....	87	2,752	2,839	2,694	59	86

240. The number of outpatients treated was 4,318.

241. *Summary*—To sum up—In all the hospitals &c. exclusive of Jails, under the Durbar Physician, there were 253 cases remaining under treatment when the year began, 4,007 were admitted, giving a total of 4,260 for the year. Of these 3,840, or about 90 per cent. were cured or relieved; 121, or nearly 3 per cent. died; and the remaining 299 were under treatment when the year ended.

242. The greatest amount of mortality was from the following diseases: Anasarca 24, Cholera 14, Diarrhœa 12, Anœmia 8, Dysenteria 7, Lepra 6, Dropsy 5.

243. The number of outpatients treated was 7,352.

244. *General Remarks*—It will thus be seen that several thousands have derived benefit from the Sircar's Medical Establishment, but doubtless there are many more who suffer from ailments of different kinds, but have not European remedies at hand to relieve them. To extend the

operations of the Department, His Highness the Maharajah was pleased to sanction, about the close of the year, an additional annual expenditure of 20,000 Rupees. With this money it is proposed to establish 12 more hospitals in different parts of the country and to place those in existence on a better footing. Three of these are to be of a superior grade and under the charge of Apothecaries on about 150 Rupees a month, and the remaining nine under Dressers, with a suitable establishment of servants to each. Application was made to the Madras Government to permit Dr. Doyle, the Medical Officer attached to the Subsidiary Force at Quilon, to take charge of the Sircar's Medical Establishment at that place in addition to his duties in the Regiment, the Sircar giving him 100 Rupees in addition to his salary from the British Government, and this permission was readily accorded. In addition to an establishment of servants, Dr. Doyle will be allowed a Dresser to assist him.

245. The D. P. W. has been instructed to erect the necessary Hospital buildings.

246. *Vaccination Department*—Dr. Pulney Andy. M.D., a native of the Madras Presidency who had taken a diploma in Europe, and was subsequently in the Madras Medical Establishment, was appointed in the year under report, to be Superintendent of Vaccination in Travancore, on a salary of 350 Rupees per mensem, with travelling allowance at 4 As. per mile. In addition to directing the Vaccinators and inspecting their work, Dr. Pulney Andy has also to inspect the outstation hospitals, to treat such as may come in his way, and suggest measures for improving the sanitary condition of the places he may visit.

247. Subordinate to Dr. Pulney Andy are, a Head Vaccinator and 27 Vaccinators, divided into five classes.

248. 23,999 subjects were vaccinated during the year. Of these cases, 21,851, or 91 per cent. were successful, and 2,148, or 9 per cent, were failures. Comparing the year with the one preceding, there has been an increase of 6,920 successful cases. The number of subjects operated upon gives about 3 to each vaccinator for every working day; showing that more work may yet be exacted from the vaccinators. The lymph has been improved and the returns are reported by Dr. Pulney Andy to be more reliable than before.

249. A supply of capillary tubes for preserving lymph was ordered from Europe, and for immediate wants a small supply was obtained from the Medical stores of the Madras Government.

250. During the year, Dr. Pulney Andy had made a complete tour of the country and entered upon a second one. In the course of these visits he lectured in the vernacular at the principal towns on the advantages of vaccination, with a view to dispel existing prejudices in regard to the use of the prophylactic. Arrangements were also made that the vaccinators should itinerate for a month, through each subdivision of a district, instead of confining their operations, as hitherto, to their place of residence and its immediate vicinity; and the local Officers have been instructed to lend their influence in support of the cause of vaccination. With a view to enlarge their sphere of usefulness, efforts are being made to qualify those who are to be entertained in future as vaccinators to treat ordinary diseases, in addition to undertaking vaccinating operations.

251. *Public Health.*—It is a matter for much thankfulness that for the past several years, Cholera has not appeared in Trevandrum in an epidemic form.

252. In the districts, however, there have £ s. d. breaks of both Cholera and Small-pox. A supply of mixtures to be administered in cases of Cholera, is kept stantly on hand in the Medical stores, and is distributed o the country, gratis, through the Police Officers and others, whenever intimation is received of the appearance of the Epidemic. The European Missionaries in the Districts have also done service to the Sircar in the way of distributing these remedies.

253. In the year under report, a set of simple rules regarding sanitary economy in private dwellings was drawn up, translated into the vernaculars, and distributed throughout the country, and the attention of the local authorities was forcibly drawn to the necessity of removing nuisances and preserving cleanliness in their respective jurisdictions. The more educated among these officers are alive to the importance of these preventive measures; but it must be confessed, that there are many among them who fail to recognise the connexion between sanitation and health. As their places are filled by better educated men, greater success may be expected in this direction.

254. The Medical Establishment including the vaccination Department, charges for medicines, dieting &c. cost the Sircar about 53,000 Rupees—or about 9,000 Rupees in excess of the expenditure for the previous year. The medical supplies alone cost about 10,500 Rupees.

OBSERVATORY.

255. The small establishment maintained in connection with this Institution continuously makes and records chiefly Meteorological Observations.

.e Instruments used are

oe Barometer } of different kinds.
The Thermometer }

257. Magnetic Observations are also made.

258. The Transit Instrument is in excellent order and is used chiefly to fix Time.

259. The Equatorial, a fine Instrument, is not regularly used, but is also in good order.

260. Adie's Unifilar, or Declination Magnetometer is used 8 times a day.

261. Grubb's Unifilar, or Declination Magnetometer is used 8 times a day.

262. Adie's Bifilar, or Horizontal Force Magnetometer is used 5 times a day.

263. Adie's Balance or Vertical Force Magnetometer is used 6 time a day.

264. Anemometer, Direction of Wind, is used 5 times a day, and, Velocity of Wind, 3 times a day.

265. Two Rain Gauges are used once a day.

266. The observations are epitomized and sent to Europe to Mr. Broun, late Director of this Observatory at his request, in order to enable him to check them so far as practicable, and to turn them to account.

267. This Gentleman is still engaged in Europe in reducing and discussing the great mass of observations made by him, with a view to publication.

268. The following Instruments were advertized for sale.

	£	s.	d.
1. A 5 feet mural circle by Troughton and Simms (divisions of degrees on silver and minutes on gold) with Collimator and a pair of Ys and other apparatus complete	901	15	,,
2. A 5 feet mural circle by Jones (divisions of degrees on silver and minutes on gold) with Collimator and a pair of Ys and other apparatus complete	898	14	6
3. An altitude and azimuth circle by Troughton and Simms in Mahogany box complete	300	,,	,,
4. A small Transit Instrument with iron stand and brass level	50	,,	,,
5. A small Transit Instrument on Englefield's construction, in Mahogany box	13	,,	,,
6. One Reflecting and Repeating circle by Troughton with stand &c. in Mahogany box...	23	,,	,,
7. One Reflecting circle in Mahogany box with brass stand (incomplete)	20	,,	,,
8. A Bronze Sextant by Simms with stand, level, and artificial horizion complete in Mahogany box	40	8	6
9. Two Journeyman Clocks by Bryson, Edinburgh	27	19	4
10 A small altitude and azimuth Instrument by Robinson with a spare telescope, complete in Mahogany box	20	,,	,,
11. One Chronometer by Dent	75	,,	,,

269. But no purchases have been made, nor is it probable there will be, while it is in contemplation to close some of the observatories of the British Indian Government.

270. Some Instruments were presented to Mr. Broun, as they were likely to be most useful in his hands.

THE MUSEUM AND PUBLIC GARDEN.

271. The number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 12,074, that is about 3000 more than in the previous year. Of these 10,171 were males and 1,903 females. Among the men, 6,143 were able to write their names, while only 33 of the women could do this.

272. Several specimens of foreign ornamental work in silver, ivory and sandalwood were purchased by the Sirkar and placed in the Museum, as were also specimens of native workmanship. It is proposed to arrange all these in separate compartments so as to distinguish home made articles from those obtained out of the country. Some of the foreign patterns have been very correctly imitated by native artists. To furnish designs in greater variety, specimens of ornamental work in wood and bronze have been procured from Europe and placed also in the Museum.

273. An assortment of chemical and other scientific apparatus, a few stuffed animals, a whale's skull, an Elephant's tusk of extraordinary size, a couple of revolving stereoscopes shewing remarkable European buildings &c. and some photographs and paintings were also added to the Museum.

274. The garden continues to afford amusement and healthful recreation to the public.

275. Several new plants and flowers were reared in the year from seeds and cuttings procured from Madras and Bangalore.

276. Two gates were constructed and the garden was railed round with wooden pallisades fixed on a masonry basement, with masonry pillars at intervals. This cost the Sircar about 4000 Rupees.

277. About 70 lanterns were placed throughout the Garden on teakwood posts.

278. A set of pumping machinery was fitted into a large well newly constructed. This has considerably facilitated the drawing of water for the plants.

279. It was arranged that the Band of the Nair Brigade should play in the gardens every alternate Friday; and a croquet ground was constructed.

280. Occasionally, native acrobats, rope dancers, &c. perform in the Gardens at the cost of the Sircar.

281. In the Zoological Department several additions have been made.

282. A tree in the garden was surrounded with wire netting fixed upon a masonry basement built at a radius of about 10 feet from the tree, and some of the larger birds have been put into the aviary so formed. The smaller birds, and those that are carniverous, are still kept in separate cages. The two Ostriches are lodged within separate enclosures of wooden railings, one of which is on a masonry basement. They have coverings to protect them from the rain.

283. Sanction was accorded to the construction of a cage for wild beasts estimated to cost about 2000 Rupees. The building was approaching completion when the year ended. It is divided into six compartments each destined to hold a tiger or cheetah.

284. A masonry pit was also in progress for the accommodation of a bear procured from Calcutta.

SIRCAR GARDEN AT PEERMADE.

285. *Cinchona*—The following statement gives the number of plants in the garden with their age, height, &c.

No. of species.	Botanical Names.	Commercial Names.	No. of plants.	Height.	Age.	Girth of the largest.	Remarks.
1	C. Succirubra ..	Red Bark ...	536	From 3 In. to 10 ft. 6 ,,	From 2½ mths. to 3½ years	10½ In.	801 Plants are from propagation from October 1865 to August 1866.
2	C. Micrantha ...	Grey Bark ...	132	3 In. to 8 ft. 2 ,,	Do.	8 ,,	
3	C. Peruviana ...	Genuine Grey Bark	36	3 In. to 7 ft. 6 ,,	Do.	5½ ,,	
4	C. Netidœ ...	Finest Grey Bark...	26	6 In. to 4 ft. 8 ,,	Do.	3 ,,	
5	C. Condamenia..	Select Crown Bark	58	6 In. to 6 ft. 6 ,,	Do.	4½ ,,	
6	Cinchona ..	Name unknown ...	16	4 In. to 5 ft. 3 ,,	Do.	5½ ,,	
		Total......	804				

286. About 500 cuttings of the Cinchona Succirubra were put in beds in the open air, and if the weather were favorable they were expected to strike roots in 4 or 5 months.

287. About 400 plants, chiefly of the Cinchona Succirubra, were also set down in a Shola to the East of Maryville, and they are reported to be growing well. It is proposed to plant out 10 acres of ground with Cinchona as plants become available.

288. The species that thrive best are the C. Succirubra and the C. Micrantha; C. Condamenia is weak and delicate with a tendency to throw out branches along the ground. Within the last 3 or 4 months however, a few of them appear to have grown up strong.

289. In the course of the year a dozen plants were given to each of the coffee planters on the Peermade Hills.

290. *Tea*—140 plants set in the year 1863 are now from 2 to 4 feet high, in flower and fruit, and throwing out numerous shoots. Seed received from Bengal in 1864 germinated freely. At the end of the year there were 408 healthy plants from 9 in. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. In June last, 410 plants, grown from seed collected in the garden, were planted out on a hill in the west of the garden, and about 400 seedlings were ready to be planted out. Large seed beds are prepared for further seed that will shortly be available. The plants set on grass soil are looking healthier and growing faster than those planted at the same time on forest soil. About 2 acres of ground adjacent to the garden were enclosed by a ditch 6 feet wide and 4 feet deep, on the edge of which were planted pines, jungle plants, &c. to form a screen against the wind, with the view to extend the cultivation of Tea.

291. Some Tea collected from the garden has been despatched to Calcutta for examination and report as to its quality and commercial value. A dozen tea plants also were given to each of the planters on the Hills.

292. *Fruits*—Apples, Pears, Grapes and Oranges have been tried, but do not appear to thrive. Strawberries, Peaches, Citrons, and Pine-apples are thriving well. Peaches bore fruit last May. Strawberries bear plentifully in February, and Pine-apples, from February to April.

293. *Flowers*—Various kinds of Roses thrive well, but all other kinds of flowers thrive only during the fine weather and die away during the monsoon.

PUBLIC WORKS.

294. This Department, it should be premised, comprises two branches, the first and the most important is the Engineer's Department, and the second is the Marahmut Department. The former deals with all public works of considerable importance, whether in a pecuniary point of view or as requiring scientific skill, and the latter is limited in operation to minor works, such as of Palace and Pagoda repairs, the thatching and repair of public buildings, the construction of small bridges, &c.

295. The greatest part of the public outlay being absorbed by the Engineer's Department, it is best to begin this part of the report by noticing this Department in preference to the other.

296. It was only in the year 1860 the Engineer's Department was set on foot. Previous to that period, the country had long been without an organized and scientifically qualified agency to carry on large public works. The reason was twofold: first, the importance of public works was not sufficiently realized; and second, the public finances were in such a state of depression that the State could not really afford to make any outlay in this direction.

297. The consequence has been that the wants of the country in the way of public works have greatly accumulated. The Department has now to endeavour to make up for years of lost time. It has to bring up arrears of a long period as well as to answer current demands.

298. Accordingly, every year it has been felt that the previous year's outlay has not been sufficient.

299. In the year under report, the Sircar intimated to the Engineer its readiness to spend four lacs of Rupees on useful public works, that is to say, one lac more than the grant for the preceding year.

300. The subordinate executive agency had, therefore, to be increased. An additional Assistant to the Chief Engineer was appointed, and the staff of Supervisors &c. was strengthened in proportion to the increased requirements of the D. P. W.

301. The Engineer's own pay was raised to one thousand Rupees a month with travelling allowance at five Rupees per diem.

302. The cost of this Establishment bears to the total outlay the ratio of nearly ten per cent., a proportion which cannot but be deemed moderate.

303. The following is a list of the various works in progress during the year.

Description of Work.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure in 1041.
Works above 5000 Rupees.	Rupees.	
A. V. M. Canal	4,81,192	1,07,232
Coolithoray Bridge	1,26,189	9,780
Construction of New Public Offices	1,52,459	44,954
Chunganacherry road	24,535	863
Construction of Ashamboo road...	19,530	8,347
Maintenance Southern road, for 1040 and 1041	11,000	6,084
Construction of New Civil Dispensary	11,208	6,733
Culladay Breaches	9,037	2,819
Constructing road from Thodoovetty to Theroovettar	8,295	85
Extension of Alleppey Railway	8,970	945
Forming road from Colachel to Nagercoil ...	11,084	1,849
Peermade Ghât Roads		28,609
Repairing Tanks and Irrigation Channels ...	50,000	20,001
Total......	9,13,499	2,38,301
Works between 5000 and 3000 Rupees.		
Construction of a new road from Cottar to Rajakamungalum	4,868	187
Rajakamungalum Road	4,042	4,591
Alteration to Trevandrum Residency	4,532	6,466
Deepening and repairing Trevandrum Canal ...	3,437	465
Cottyam Road maintenance	4,004	2,775
Total......	20,883	14,484
Works between 3000 and 1000 Rupees.		
Repairing Parakay Tank and Calingulah ...	1,503	1,029
Maintenance of Cape Comorin Road	1,200	1,121
Construction of Surplus Calingulah in Poothary Tank	2,115	641
Construction of English School at Cotar	2,309	766
Maintenance of Road from 3rd Mile of Main Southern Road to Cotoor	1,080	925
Construction of Poowar Road	3,000	267
Construction of a Calingulah No. VII. in Sec. V. of A. V. M. Canal	1,296	882
Construction of Salt Godown at Rajakamungalum	2,843	1,672
Construction of a Road around the Rajakamungalum Salt pans	1,000	348
Construction of a Calingulah in Sec. IV. of A. V. M. Canal	1,264	34
Alteration to Southern Road	2,114	1,712
Construction of a Bridge across the Pullechelthodoo	1,139	932

Construction of 2, 3, and 4 feet Tunnels on the Southern Road	1,588	67
Maintenance Trevandrum Roads	2,575	1,519
Erecting Tiger cage in the Public Garden in Trevandrum	1,745	1,102
Construction of British Post Office at Trevandrum	2,055	3,128
Construction of a Road from British Post Office to Pettah	1,231	1,223
Construction of Gardener's Lodge in the Public Gardens	1,035	375
Construction of Road from new Public Offices to Tycaud	1,221	1,677
Repairing the Road from Landing place to Valiathoray	1,067	1,607
Re-construction of old Killiar Bridge	2,704	42
Converting the Tent Godown into Resident's Treasury at Trevandrum	1,212	1,114
Improvement to Residency at Trevandrum ...	1,031	1,031
Repairs to the Brigade Hospital and railings ...	1,031	162
Construction of Outhouses to the Charity Hospital in Trevandrum	1,251	54
Construction of Iron Girder Bridge across the Chowray Canal	2,163	345
Straightening the course of the Nadayara Canal	2,898	1,179
Repairs to Quilon Roads	2,249	650
Repairs to Tahsildar's Cutcherry at Quilon ...	1,884	338
Repairs to the Residency at Quilon	1,576	153
Construction of English School at Alleppey ...	2,310	1,975
Re-construction of Court House at Alleppey ...	2,417	912
Maintenance of Road from Chunganacherry to Warroor	1,120	880
Converting the Chunganacherry Tanah into Travellers' Bungalow and erecting a Cook room	1,465	75
Moondacayum Travellers' Bungalow, Outhouses, and Stable	1,204	1,199
Construction of Steam Engine shed	1,853	45
Deepening Alleppey Canal	2,000	11
Total ...	63,748	31,192
Works between 1000 and 500 Rupees.		
25 Works	17,150	14,973
Works below 500 Rupees.		
78 Works	17,822	14,454
Works undertaken without Estimate, or in anticipation of sanction, Contingent charges, Survey expenses, &c.		
44 Works		19,942
Grand Total	Rupees ...	3,33,346

304. The Engineer has submitted the following description of works.

"The Victoria or Southern Canal has again absorbed a very large proportion of the outlay on Public Works—again over a lac of Rupees; but I am now glad to report that such progress has been made that the whole of the formidable rocky barriers have been worked through; the masonry work (excepting one aqueduct) completed, and the Canal ready to be opened to traffic. That opening, however, was deferred till His Highness the Maharajah could make it a formal ceremony. Meantime, the widening of the passages through the barriers, and clearance of silt and sand deposited in the Canal have been going on.

"A further section of this Canal to bring it four miles nearer to Trevandrum, has been surveyed and staked out and the plan and estimate sanctioned: but the Department is so busily engaged at present on other more urgently needed works, that the commencement of the Poowar Canal is, from necessity, deferred.

"The Naddayara Canal has been greatly improved by straightening and deepening it for a length of nearly a mile in several short sections, and at an outlay of Rupees 2,898. The work is not yet quite completed, but will be very shortly.

"The Trevandrum, Quilon, and Alleppey Canals, have also been cleared and maintained in order. It was found necessary to disband the Establishment of Pioneers, who, for many years, have been retained on permanent pay for this service, but on such terms that no work could be exacted or expected from them; and in future the work needed to the Canals, throughout the country, will be effected, in the usual way, upon regular estimates.

"The Vurkallay Junction Canal still remains in abeyance, although the final plans and report have been submitted.

SALT WORKS—RAJAKAMUNGALUM.

"A large godown, to contain 3,00,000 parahs of salt at these Pans, has been nearly completed by the Engineer Department, in the current year, at an estimated cost of Rupees 2,843.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

"It is with great satisfaction I am, this year, able to report very considerable progress on works connected with Irrigation in the South. Most of the larger Tanks, 23 in number, have been deepened, the bunds repaired and strengthened, and the masonry works connected therewith repaired, at an outlay of 20,000 Rupees.

"The main feeding Channels, (by name the Poothanar and Ananthanar) have been extensively repaired, widened and deepened. The distribution of water has been more fairly adjusted, and waste prevented.

"In the coming season, I am in hopes that, under my new Assistant's immediate supervision, still further progress will be effected in these important works; but the labor is not small, for, from one end of the district to the other, there is urgent need of works of restoration, or of improvement.

"One most important point connected with these works has, to a certain extent, been gained. The encroachment upon, and the reckless destruction of public property has been strictly prohibited: but the greatest vigilance is still needed for the custom of the district has so long been on the principle of each man for himself, that the most wanton destruction was openly committed, and there was no one to interfere.

Restoring the Irrigation works at Culladay.

"These works, consisting chiefly of banking out the river and renewing masonry sluices and culverts, have been very nearly completed: they have been too long in hand; but are of so extended a nature, that the rapid progress desirable has not been attained: only two sluices remain to be completed.

Roads, &c.,

Peermade Ghât.

"These works have been in steady progress, but under continued great disadvantages from the unhealthiness of the locality and the difficulty of keeping together a large body of coolies and of feeding them when collected, the nearest village of any importance being 20 miles distant. The lower section of the Ghât which has stood the monsoon well has been kept in thorough repair, and the upper section for five miles has been opened to ten feet in width; the chief part of the distance being through most difficult ground, in some places on the face of solid and almost perpendicular rock.

"The approaches to the Ghât from the Canal and river at Cottyam and Chunganacherry have been maintained in excellent order.

"Two Bridges, Culverts, drains of masonry, have been constructed to replace old timber structures.

The Ashamboo Road

"Has been completed with the exception of a Bridge over the Palayar, which is now in course of construction.

"The road is opened to carts, and completes a most useful line of traffic into the very centre of the District.

" The work needed for clearing and restoring the Irrigation channels, has been utilized towards forming road communications along their banks both East and West of the main line of road, and, I hope, with a very small additional and special outlay, to complete, by these means, a further line of twelve or fourteen miles of cart road.

" A branch Road across from the main Ashamboo road direct to Cottar, (the centre of trade in those parts,) has been sanctioned and is in progress; and from Cottar to the Rajakamungalum salt pans, a new road, 7 miles in length, has been sanctioned and is in rapid progress towards completion.

" Another Road from the same point, Cottar, to the Thamaraculam salt pans, is also under construction. These lines completed, as they will be in a few months, will render the District of Nanjenaud (the most important and highly cultivated part of Travancore,) accessible to cart traffic in every direction.

" The Road from Eraneel to Rajakamungalum (seven miles) staked out for work last season has been completed, bridged, metalled, and drained; and it is now in contemplation to extend this line, direct inland, to Oodagherry, Maycode, and the foot of the Hills. The surveys for this are now in hand.

" A new Road, from the main southern Road near Coolithoray, 4½ miles to Thiroovatar, has been sanctioned at an outlay of Rupees 8,295, and is now well in hand. This also, is only the commencement of a line of communication which is, eventually, I hope, to be continued right to the foot of the Hills, and to open up the forests and waste lands thereabout.

In Trevandrum

"The new Roads from the Post Office to the Pettah, and from the English School to the Pettah, have been completed and have proved of great convenience to the Public.

"Other short lengths of Road and improvements have also been completed.

"The existing Roads throughout the Province of Travancore, have been thoroughly well maintained: by this I mean, made more than passable for carts. They are, with the exception of the Kotoor Road open to rapid wheel traffic of any sort, and their extent is now considerable: viz.

From Trevandrum to Aramboli	52
„ Nagercoil to Ashamboo	8½
From Nagercoil to Cape Comorin	12
„ „ „ Colachel	8½
„ Colachel to Oodagherry	7
„ Poowar to the main southern Road ..	8
„ „ to Cotoor	14
Roads in and about Trevandrum.	26
Wurkullay Barrier Road	4½
Roads in Quilon	6½
From Cottayam to Warroor	17
„ Chunganacherry to Warroor	16
„ Warroor to Moondakayem	15
Total miles......	195

(Besides this extent of road, there is water navigation to the extent of about 150 miles).

The Coolithoray Bridge

" Is now making fair progress: the Northern abutment has been raised 26 feet above foundation level.

" For Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5 piers, the wells have been sunk 6 feet. Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 are in various stages of progress.

The Southern abutment is up 13 feet above foundation.

Iron Screw Pile Bridges

" Have been erected, one over the Killiar river at Trevandrum, another over the Canal at Chowray, and two over the Southern Canal at various points.

Public Buildings, &c.

" The new British Post Office in Trevandrum for which designs were submitted last year, has been sanctioned and completed in the present season.

(This work was undertaken by the Sircar's Engineer for the British Government which pays the cost.)

" Estimates for new Schools at Cottar and at Alleppey have also been submitted and sanctioned, and those works are now in progress.

" The Masonry of the Alleppey School is nearly completed.

" That of the Cottar School has been delayed, as modifications in the site and accommodation were found needful.

" The old Court House at Alleppey, which had been allowed to fall into utter ruin, has been entirely rebuilt, at a cost of 2,417 Rupees, and will now give very creditable accommodation for the purposes required.

" New guard Rooms at the Residency and at the Brigade Hospital, and Police Chowkies at the Engineer's stores and at Vellayumbalum have been commenced and completed.

"To the Residency at Trevandrum very extensive alterations and additions have been effected at an outlay of about 6000 Rupees.

"Further accommodation has also been provided to the Charity Hospital at Trevandrum.

"At the Trevandrum Public gardens a new entrance gateway and a combined masonry and timber railing, 1,200 feet long, have been completed; and a wild beast Den, bear Pit, and Aviary, constructed.

"On the new Public Offices at Trevandrum, the designs for which were submitted last season, very good progress has been made. His Highness the Maharajah laid the foundation stone in December 1865.

"The whole of the building with a frontage of nearly 700 feet, was up to the floor level (14 feet above the foundation footings,) and the main centre Hall ready for the expected Durbar in the November following; and there is now every prospect of its being completed within the estimated time: namely 2 years from commencement."

305. Mr. Barton has truly had many difficulties to contend with in the carrying on of his duties, and to these he thus alludes in his Report.

"The difficulties attending the construction of so large a building in a Province where hitherto a good sized Bungalow has been considered an undertaking, can only be understood by those who have the opportunity of seeing the details of the work in operation: and in Travancore, more than in any place I have ever been in, are these difficulties to be met with.

"Having overcome, or at least broken the neck of these difficulties, I may now, on behalf of the Department, briefly allude to them.

"The entire absence of contractors, not only for the construction of any portion of the works but even for the supply of the most ordinary materials required by the Department, makes the labor extremely hard.

"We have had to make our own bricks, quarry the stone, dive for the shells and burn lime, and even to fell the timber required for our works. But this latter service, I am glad to acknowledge, has now been considerately taken off the shoulders of the Department.

"The most trifling aid is not forthcoming: every nut and screw, bolt, or nail, has to be constructed in our own workshop: and when work was first started, we had to burn the charcoal and manufacture the gunpowder before blasting operations could be commenced. Contrast this with the position of those who have merely to calculate what quantity and quality of material they need for their several works and can obtain it ready to hand for use within a few hours, certainly within a few days of the time when it will be required.

"Another cause of serious difficulty has been the sudden cessation of the system of forced labor, which from time immemorial was the rule in Travancore and was maintained till only very recently. Free trade principles I most strongly advocate: but the notion is strangely perverted often times, and I have heard instances where coolies refused to work and bandies to ply for hire, in the belief that they are prohibited by Sircar orders, or, oftentimes, simply to demonstrate the power of their new position: but these little matters will adjust themselves ere long; and already I note a marked change for the better in the labor market of Travancore.

"One point however, I feel bound to allude to. It has been published abroad that the Engineer's Department will

make its own arrangements about conducting Public works: this notice has been construed by certain Local Officials to mean that it is optional with them whether they should render even the most ordinary assistance of any sort. It would be well if this impression was corrected. It should, at least, be intimated that cordial co-operation on the part of all officials should be rendered to the subordinates of the Engineer's Department."

306. Nothing can be really a stronger testimony than the second of the paras next before cited in regard to the thorough abolition of the system of impressment and the substitution of perfectly free labor. No doubt, many Departments of the State have experienced some inconvenience: but a great act of justice to the poor has been carried out in earnest, and much material and moral benefit has already arisen in consequence, while the inconvenience experienced must soon disappear.

307. As regards the complaint made in the last of the paras quoted, while it must be admitted that it is not without some foundation, it must be stated also that it has not been deemed desirable that the Tassildars, armed as they are with Police and Revenue authority, should be much urged to render assistance to the Public Works Department in procuring workmen or supplies, lest they should almost involuntarily bring undue pressure to bear upon private individuals whose services are most justly engaged only by an appeal to their own interest—an arrangement which is best ensured by dispensing with the intervention of persons vested with coercive powers and leaving the D. P. W. to enter into fair contracts, directly, with parties free to act as they like in reference to their own benefit.

308. The various Public Works carried on in various parts of the country have been incidentally the means of

affording relief to the poor at a time when the price of food rose high. On this point the Engineer records the following remarks.

"Another point connected with the operations of the Public Works Department is also worthy of report.

"The past year has been one of great hardship and trial to the poorer portion of the population, the prices of the absolute necessaries of life have been as high as they were during the period of the famine which occurred in Travancore seven years ago, but in no part of the district have those terrible scenes attending such visitations been witnessed. There has been work for all who chose to labor, and from the Public Works' Treasuries, direct, there has been regular pay distributed among eight or ten thousand laborers throughout the season."

309. It is satisfactory to be able to note that in the year under report, a fair beginning has been made towards the introduction of useful machinery to save labor. A Steam Engine of ten Horse power has arrived,—the first ever seen in Travancore,—and, it is hoped, the fore-runner of many more. It is intended for general purposes. It works some circular and vertical sawing Machinery, also imported. It has been tried recently in working a pretty large centrifugal Pump; which drained a large reservoir of water at the capital, at a speed which astonished the natives, who assembled in thousands to witness the performance. Other Machines are on their way.

310. The Engineer concludes by observing

"With somewhat pleasurable regret I must record that with all its endeavours, the Department is not yet able to dispose of the demands upon it.

"There are still District Hospitals, Schools, Cutcherries, Roads and Bridges, and works of every description, for which money seems to be available; but which can only be undertaken as present works grow to completion and set the present Establishment free; or by a further increase in the Establishment—and this latter course has been suggested, if not already actually determined upon."

311. On the whole, the P. W. D., under Mr. Barton's energetic and zealous control, has done good service. There are, no doubt, instances of wasteful expenditure here and there. A certain amount of it is unavoidable where many and large works are carried on over a considerable area; and it is hoped that Mr. Barton, with the cordial co-operation of his Assistants, will be able to reduce such expenditure to a minimum wherever it at present exceeds it.

312. It remains to add, that the other branch of the Public Works Department, namely the Marahmut, has also done its usual work. The cost of this in the year was 1,04,964 Rupees.

313. The following statement gives a brief view of this expenditure.

Works.	Expenditure in the year 1041.	
	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs to His Highness the Maharajah's Palace ...	10,073	
Do. His Highness the Elia Rajah's Do. ...	866	
Do. Sreepatham (Ranee's) Do. ...	1,328	
Do. His Highness the First Prince's Do. ...	687	
Minor Repairs	2,170	15,124
Annual thatching of all Public Buildings ...	14,007	14,007
Construction of Salt Godowns	2,578	
Repairs to the Huzzoor Cutcherry, Court Houses, Talook Cutcherries	6,964	9,542
Repairs to the Trevandrum Residency, &c. ...	3,446	
Erection of Flagstaff at Do. ...	3,350	
Repairs to the Quilon Residency	1,195	
Do. of Bungalows occupied by European Officers	7,582	
Flagstaff for the Quilon Port	947	16,520
Digging and repairing Tanks and Channels, Masonry works, and closing breaches ...	2,801	2,801
Re-construction and repairs of Pagodas ...	15,468	
Do. do. of Ootoopurahs ...	502	15,970
Repair of Copper and Brass Utensils	1,979	1,979
Do. of Boats and Jengars	2,217	2,217
Do. of Salt Pans	4,893	4,893
Construction and repair of wooden Bridges and repair of minor Roads, &c.	5,240	5,240
Purchases of Timber, &c.	7,716	7,716
Total Rupees ...		96,009
Cost of the Establishment		8,955
Grand Total Rupees...		1,04,964

FINANCIAL.

314. The following Statement shews the Receipts and Disbursements for the year under review, as compared with those for the year preceding.

Comparative Statement of the Revenue Collections and

		1040.	1041.
1	Land Revenue	16,45,470	16,40,455
2	Miscellaneous Do.	4,92,412	7,15,637
3	Customs	3,78,213	2,50,805
4	Arrack and Opium	80,451	86,086
5	Tobacco	7,85,709	7,35,879
6	Pepper	43,426	79,394
7	Salt	5,48,724	7,04,316
8	Cardamoms and other Goods	1,41,998	1,15,132
9	Timber	40,029	24,086
10	Interest on Government Securities ...	,,	85,750
11	Arrears of Revenue collected in the year.	54,708	43,094
		42,11,140	44,80,634

Disbursements of the Travancore State during the last 2 years—1040 *and* 1041.

		1040.	1041.
1	The Dewaswam or Religious Institution ...	5,47,682	5,70,788
2	The Ootooparah or charitable Do. ...	3,06,869	2,84,550
3	The Palace	4,65,585	4,76,697
4	Huzzoor Cutcherry and the Civil Establishments	4,14,126	4,65,650
5	Judicial Establishment	97,669	1,19,169
6	Police Do.	1,07,382	1,03,730
7	Nair Troops	1,26,119	1,42,254
8	Elephant and Horse Establishments ...	29,705	69,273
9	Education, Science and Art	57,039	56,036
10	Pensions	1,16,113	1,21,840
11	Public Works	4,76,305	5,61,448
12	Cost & Charges of Goods sold, & advances made for purchase of Goods ...	3,30,746	3,29,005
13	Contingent Charges	1,60,919	1,99,152
14	Subsidy to the British Indian Government.	8,11,475	8,08,052
		40,47,734	43,07,644

315. The amount of Land Revenue for the year was Rupees 16,40,455, which compared with that of the antecedent year, shews a falling off of only about 5,000 Rupees. If due allowance be made for the several reductions of taxation recently effected, the outturn must be considered satisfactory. It must be recollected that several petty taxes usually credited under this head were abolished; that the land tax in Nanjeenaud where excessive was reduced; long standing arrears of assessment were remitted; and the rent payable on salt pans was lowered. Several of these measures, were, it is true, adopted in the year 1040: but adopted, as they were, late in the year, they did not tell upon the revenues appertaining thereto so much as upon those of the subsequent one—namely the one under report.

316. The receipts under the next head, viz. "Miscellaneous Revenue," compare as follow.

For	1041	...	...	Rs. 7,15,637
,,	1040	..	..	Rs. 4,92,412
		Increase....		,, 2,23,225

317. This is a very considerable advance, being upwards of 45 per cent. A large stock of grain had accumulated in the Sircar granaries and when the price in the market ran unusually high, the superfluity was sold beneficially to both the State and the people. About one lac of Rupees was thus realized and credited to the head under discussion. The receipts from the Alleppey Tramway for several years used to be kept apart without entering into the standard accounts of the State. It was now deemed more appropriate that they should be credited to the general Revenue. This has brought an accession to the Miscellaneous receipts of about 33,000 Rs. The receipts from Court fees and Police fines also were higher, owing, probably, to

the new Limitation Regulation and to more frequent resort to fines than imprisonment. The fees recoverable on transfers of Sircar Pauttom lands gave a yield of upwards of 9,000 Rs. The sale of Sircar Salt Pans and of escheat property added to the receipts by upwards of 8,000 Rs. Smaller additions also accrued in numerous minor items. Hence, the large increase under the second head of the Account Current.

318. The receipts under the next head, 'Customs,' for 1041, were Rs. 2,50,805, while those for 1040 were Rs. 3,78,213; the difference against the former period being Rs. 1,27,408. This difference must be reduced by 40,000 Rs., part of which was recovered from the British Government as compensation under the interportal arrangements; but which part reached the Sircar too late to be credited in the accounts for 1041. The real difference therefore is about 87,000 Rs. This is partly accounted for by the langour of trade felt more or less all over India, and mainly by the loss which this State agreed to incur by giving up duties on all Imports with a few exceptions. It is to be remembered also that the exceptional heavy duty on export of Arecanuts was done away with, though the full effect of this will be developed in the accounts of 1042.

319. The income from Arrack and Opium rents shews some increase, being the result, probably, not so much of increased consumption as of higher prices at which these things were sold by the Renters.

320. The Receipts from Tobacco were

for 1041	Rs.	7,35,879
Those for 1040 were ...	„	7,85,709
Decrease......Rs.		49,830

321. This is the direct result of remission of taxation. It will be remembered that the last reduction of import duty on Tobacco took place towards the *latter part* of the year 1040; and hence its effect upon the receipts of 1041 must be much greater than on those of the previous year. The fall would have been greater had the quantity of Imports remained stationary. But the reduction of taxation has had the expected influence in increasing Imports to some extent; thus enlarging the area of taxation and compensating for a part of the loss.

322. Pepper has this year yielded a satisfactory tribute to the finances of the State, the amount being Rupees 79,394, which is better than that of the corresponding item for 1040 by Rs. 35,968. The quantity exported was Candies 5,086, which probably represents the quantity which the country can at present produce in a favorable year.

323. In consequence of enhanced rates of sale in assimilation to those prevalent in British India, Salt has afforded an increase of upwards of Rs. 1,55,000. Such a considerable advance in the selling rates cannot but unfavorably affect consumption to some extent. The sales have fallen by about 136 Garces in the year, and this downward tendency will probably continue for some time more.

324. The Revenue derived from the sale of Cardamoms and minor forest produce exhibits a decrease of about 27,000 Rs. This is attributable to diminished production.

325. The proceeds of the sales of Timber have also fallen short by nearly 16,000 Rs. A good deal of Timber was reserved for the P. W. D. and a good stock remained on hand awaiting a favorable opportunity for sale.

326. The amount of interest drawn on the funds invested in the British Indian Government Loan was so large as 85,750 Rs. because no interest had been drawn for the years 1039 and 1040.

327. The item of 'Arrears of Revenue collected' scarcely calls for any observation.

328. The aggregate income of the State for 1041 has on the whole, been in excess of that for 1040 by Rs. 2,69,494,

329. On the other hand the expenditure has also advanced to very nearly the same extent.

330. The Davassum Establishment has cost in the year about 23,000 Rs. in excess of the previous year. A portion of this is a matter of account, but a good deal is the unavoidable result of increased prices of commodities.

331. To this increase the next item presents almost full compensation, not that the Oottooparahs have cost really less, but that a portion of the disbursements actually belonging to 1041 had been incurred in advance in 1040.

332. The variation of the Palace expenditure is limited to about 11,000 Rs. which is a little more than 2 per cent. His Highness the First Prince's trip to Madras and other places will chiefly account for this. This branch of the expenditure of the State continues to be carefully controlled by His Highness the Maharajah personally.

333. The charges under the head of 'Huzzoor Cutcherry &c. Establishments' are compared thus.

For 1041	...	...	Rs. 4,65,650.
1040.	...	...	„ 4,14,126.
Increase			51,524.

334. Of this increase, about 36,000 Rs. are accounted for by the circumstance that the increase of Salaries granted in 1040 operated for a few months only in that year; while it took effect for all the 12 months of the year under review. The rest is the result of increased salaries and additional Establishments pertaining to 1041 itself.

335. In a similar way is accounted for, the increase of 21,500 Rs in the cost of the Judicial Establishment. Judicial salaries are being gradually raised as better qualfied persons become available.

336. The amount entered under the next head shows a small variation due to several minor causes with which this report need not perhaps be encumbered.

337. Passing on to 'Nair Troops' it is to be observed that the rectification of accounts promised in para 302 of the last year's Administration Report has this year been effected. Hence chiefly the apparent increase of charge. But a proportion is due to clothing purchased, to a small increase of pay given to the men in reference to the prevailing high prices, and so on. The military pensions however are not embraced in this head, but continue charged under the general head of pensions.

338. To the rectification in question is also due the considerable rise shewn under the next head. A sum of about 38,000 Rs. has thus been transferred to the head under notice from that of 'Contingent charges' wherein it would otherwise lie buried. This transfer enables us to realize more correctly the charges incurred for this Establishment. It may be observed in passing that the cost of grain having enormously increased, and the provender for Elephants being now paid for by the Sircar at full market value, the cost of feeding the animals has recently much advanced.

It need not be stated that in proportion to the transfer now effected from one head to the other, the amount under 'Contingent charges' must show a diminution.

339. The outlay on Education, Science and Art, has been really increased in useful directions, but this is not shown in the amount itself as it suffered a reduction in consequence of the abolition of nearly the whole of the Observatory in the latter part of the year 1040. In spite of this abolition the charges nearly maintain their level, from which it must be plain that what was saved by the discontinuance of the Observatory has been applied to the promotion of Education, Science and Art, in other more useful ways. For instance, a new Professor was got out from England to superintend a senior Department of the Central English School and which will be the nucleus of a College.

340. The pension charges have a natural tendency to rise in cosequence of the recently established pension rules, Hence the present increase.

341. In regard to the allotment made for Public Works in 1040, it was observed that it was "the largest ever incurred by the State in any one year," an observation which still more emphatically applies to the appropriation under this important head in the year under discussion. The amount has risen to Rs. 5,61,448, or 12½ per cent of the gross income of the State. A proportion of this went of course for the maintenance of existing works, but by far the largest part was devoted to new works which are required in all parts of the country.

342. The next item of the account current needs no particular notice as it remains almost stationary.

343. The 'Contingent charges' amount to Rs. 1,99,152. It is true that owing to certain transfers from this head, as noticed before, these charges ought to show a reduction, whereas they show an advance. The chief reason is that they include in this year the amount of premium paid on the purchase of British Indian Government securities, being about 54,000 Rs. The Hospitals of the country have cost more owing to rise of prices and also owing to the increased number of patients in consequence of the extension of the means of relief. The cost of maintaining the Prisoners in the several Jails has also risen beyond ordinary limits. Additional supplies were got for the Sircar Press. In short, almost all the charges which this item covers have felt more or less the influence of the general advance of the prices of things. Due allowance being made for these circumstances, the aggregate must be regarded as not otherwise than moderate.

344. These being all the items requiring discussion, it may now be observed that the total actual expenditure of the State comes to 43,07,644 Rs. being in excess of that of the antecedent year by nearly 2,60,000 Rs.

345. This expenditure is, however, still below the receipts by nearly 1,73,000 Rs. which cannot but be accepted as a criterion of the satisfactory condition of the Finances.

346. On a careful view of the financial prospects of the coming year, they too appear satisfactory. The expenditure, though necessarily rising from the twofold causes of the advance of prices and the growing requirements of good administration, will not, if possible, be permitted to exceed the ordinary Income. But even should it unfortunately happen that owing to very adverse seasons,

the Income suffers a considerable temporary fall, the reserve purposely maintained in the State Treasury would make up the deficit.

347. Much of the reform which the Financial system of the State had required may be now said to have been accomplished. With very few exceptions there is no item of Public taxation of any importance which cannot now stand roughly, at least, the test of the science of Political Economy.

348. The Public Revenue is drawn from a few large sources, so as to secure the great advantage of simplicity. Much of the Revenue is derived from indirect taxation, which, as a rule, is much more suitable to the people of Travancore than direct contribution to the State. The Receipts too, in most cases, flow into the public coffers in large volume (so to speak) instead of percolating tediously so as to lead to unnecessary wastage. Another satisfactory feature of the system is, that the income must increase generally with the growth of the country's population and prosperity, without the necessity of imposing new taxes distasteful to the people, unless under very extraordinary circumstances, which do not seem likely to arise.

349. It will be observed also that the State claims but a very moderate share of the fruits of the labour of the community. The Land revenue can hardly be said to be a tax on that labour, as it is only a small part of the yield of the soil over and above the fair returns of labour and capital. The same observation applies largely to the revenue drawn from Customs, as it is chiefly derived from the exports of agricultural produce, and being very moderate is, in effect, not very different from a supplementary land tax indirectly levied. Timber and Cardamons belong

to the Sircar forests, and therefore the revenue yielded by them scarcely affects the pockets of the subjects of Travancore. The interest which accrues from the funds invested in the British Indian Loans is also independent of the present and future labor of the population. Thus, excluding these items and also a portion of the revenue entered under miscellaneous receipts, the taxation of the actual labour of the population would scarcely amount to one Rupee and a half per head, per annum. Of this too, a good proportion is, what may be termed, *optional* taxation, for, no man is actually *compelled* to consume tobacco or indulge in spirituous liquors.

350. This healthy state of the finances is, obviously, in itself, the greatest possible security to the Paramount Power for the punctual payment of the stipulated Subsidy, which has, hitherto, been paid with unerring certainty on the appointed date, though it is the largest subsidy paid to the British Indian Government, with but one or two exceptions. But the State has deemed it prudent to hold thirteen lacs of Rupees in the British Indian Loan, and thus to make that security still stronger. It is therefore plain that every care has been taken to fortify this State against any unpleasant contingency arising from possible difficulty of a temporary character in the fulfilment of its obligations to the British Government.

POLITICAL.

351. It was in the course of the year under report, that intimation was received of Her Majesty the Queen, having graciously conferred on His Highness the Maharajah the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

352. Colonel A. Stewart, R. A. was specially deputed by His Excellency the Governor of Madras, to His Highness' Court for the purpose of delivering the Queen's grant.

353. A Public Durbar was held by His Highness, at half past 4 P. M., on the 15th June 1866, to receive the letter of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Viceroy and Governor-General, as Grand Master of the Order, giving cover to Her Majesty's grant.

354. A Procession was formed at the Residency to escort the letter to the Palace. His Highness' Body-Guard, the Resident's Escort, and the Band of the 17th M. N. I., —a wing of which had come down from Quilon for the occasion,—formed part of the procession.

355. The letter was borne on one of His Highness' State Elephants, in front of the carriage of the British Resident, by Col. Stewart.

356. The Procession moved from the Residency at 4 o'Clock, under a Royal Salute; and was attended by all the Chief Officers of the State, European and Native, and by all Officers in the British Service present in Trevandrum.

357. A Royal Salute was fired as the Procession entered the Fort through the principal gate, where it was joined by the Wing of the 17th Regiment, which had been drawn up there.

358. On the arrival of the Procession at the entrance of the Durbar Hall, the Wing of the 17th Regiment joined the Nair Brigade commanded by Col. Drury, and the Troops paid the usual honors, the State Elephants being formed up in rear.

359. The Resident and his party alighted at the pavilion erected and decorated for the occasion, and were

received by His Highness the Maharajah, His Highness the First Prince, and other members of the Royal family.

360. After the usual compliments, the Resident rose and addressed His Highness as follows:

"Your Highness,

"It is with great satisfaction and intense gratification, that I have the honor of offering, to Your Highness my most sincere congratulations on this solemn and auspicious occasion, on which we are assembled to witness Your Highness' reception of the letter of the Viceroy and Grand Master of the Order of the Star of India, enclosing the grant, under Her Majesty's Sign Manual, appointing Your Highness a Knight of that Most Exalted Order.

"I am sure that the whole company heartily participate in these congratulations, and not least so, the Ladies by whose presence Your Highness' Court is graced on this occasion of conveying to Your Highness this most distinguished mark of Her Majesty's favor.

"I will not attempt to preface these proceedings with an account of the enlightened policy and judicious administration of Your Highness, which have called forth this recognition of Her Majesty in conferring upon Your Highness this, the highest and most rare mark of honor,—as the benefits of Your Highness' administration are already so generally known and appreciated, that I feel any such prelude would be superfluous; but as an appropriate introduction to the further ceremonies of the occasion, I will, with Your Highness' permission, read a Despatch, which reached me a few days ago, from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, reviewing the administration of Travancore for the last Malabar year. The Secretary of State thus writes:—

"The financial results of the administration of Travancore for 1864–65 are, on the whole, stisfactory, and the surplus of Rupees 1,90,770 by which the Revenue exceeds the expenditure, appears to have been secured notwithstanding heavy reduction of taxation, under the enlightened and able administration of the Revenue Department by the Dewan, Madava Row. This surplus is the more gratifying in that, improvements, carried out in some cases at considerable expense, have been introduced into other Departments of the administration, and that Public Works have, by no means, been neglected.

"Her Majesty's Government have especially noticed with satisfaction the endeavours made to place on a better footing the administration of justice, and to raise the position and emoluments of public servants generally. Connected with these very necessary improvements, is the provision of proper offices for the transaction of the businees of the State, and I observe with gratification, the personal interest taken by His Highness the Rajah in this matter, and have perused with great pleasure the statement made by His Highness (on the occasion of laying the first stone of the new edifice) of the enlightened principles which guide his policy.

"The endeavours made by His Highness to improve the condition of his people, to diffuse education, and remove artificial social distinctions deserve, and have met with the warm approbation of Her Majesty's Government."

361. The Resident added,—

"This document needs no comment from me, but I may add the expression of my confidence that the present accelerated progress in the administration will be steadily persevered in for the further promotion of the moral, social,

and material welfare of the State; and of this, Your Highness has just given an earnest in the recent measures assigning large annual grants for the extension of Vernacular Education and for establishing Hospitals throughout Travancore, and reducing taxation by nearly half a lac of Rupees, in order to remove one of the few remaining anomalous restrictions on trade.

"We now proceed to the grand Ceremonial of the day. Your Highness is aware that, in order to give as much dignity as possible to the occasion, Lord Napier has deputed a special Officer to convey the important communication from the Viceroy and Grand Master of the Star of India to Your Highness' Court. That officer, Col. A. Stewart, R. A. I have now the honor to present to Your Highness."

362. The Resident then presented to His Highness Col. Stewart, who addressed His Highness as follows:

"Your Highness,

"It is with much satisfaction that I find myself in Your Highness' presence, for the purpose of fulfilling the very gratifying duty entrusted to me by Lord Napier:—and although previously to my arrival in Trevandrum I had not the honor of a personal acquaintance with Your Highness, still, in common with many of my countrymen, I had an indirect knowledge of Your Highness, through the just and beneficient measures which have been, at various times, carried out under Your Highness' auspices for the benefit of those entrusted by Providence to Your Highness' care.

"Last year, I had the honor of being one of five officers sent from England to three important European Courts,—Austria, Prussia, and Denmark:—and I may here, shortly contrast the object of my present mission with that of my former one. It was to study the various means used for the destruction of our fellow-men, during a devas-

tating war which had recently been waged, and to traverse the battle fields on which those destructive means had been, only too fatally, employed.

"My present mission, on the contrary, is to carry to an esteemed and enlightened Prince, in recognition of his untiring efforts for the social advancement and well-being of his fellowmen, a Letter from the Viceroy of India, enclosing the Grant, under the Royal Sign Manual, by which Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, has nominated that Prince a Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

"Your Highness is, doubtless, well aware of the importance which we, Englishmen, attach to honorable Institutions of this nature; and can, therefore, fully appreciate the very distinguished mark of Her Majesty's regard conveyed in Your Highness' nomination, by Her Majesty, to an Order of Knighthood so exalted as this one; presided over, as it is, by the Sovereign of England—of which Order the Viceroy of India is, ex-officio, the Grand Master,—and on the Rolls of which there are only four and twenty other Knights, European and Native, of the same degree as that now conferred by Her Majesty on Your Highness.

"I may, perhaps, be here permitted to observe that this nomination of Your Highness, in a certain sense, contrasts favorably with that of others who have received it for Military Services rendered in war:—inasmuch as, whilst we acknowledge their importance and are grateful for their performance, we must, as philanthropists, regret the necessities which called such services into existence:—whereas Your Highness has obtained this most honorable distinction, in recognition of long continued and successful endeavours made by Your Highness for the propagation of the blessings of peace and good Government.

"I have read, with exceeding interest, the various Reports on the administration of the Travancore State since Your Highness ascended the Musnud; and I know that, under Providence, the rule of Your Highness has been attended with many blessings to your Country. It would take a considerable time to enumerate all these, but I cannot help congratulating Your Highness on having solved a most difficult administrative problem, namely, how to establish an annual revenue, surplus to the demands to be made upon it;—attaining this very gratifying result, concurrently with a reduction of taxation,—the abolition of certain vexatious Government monopolies,—increased Pay and Pensions to public servants,—improvements in the tenure of land,—a largely increased expentiture on Public Works, one of the wisest and most remunerative ways of laying out the Public money,—and last, not least, stimulated by Your Highness' example, additional facilities for the education of the mass of the people, more particularly of the females, hitherto but too neglected throughout India.

"In conclusion, I have only to add that the enlightened sentiments expressed by Your Highness on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the new Government Offices at this place, cause us all to rest assured that Your Highness' beneficial measures in your country's behalf will not only be persevered in, but still further extended.

"It now remains for me to place in Your Highness' hands the important documents entrusted by Lord Napier to my care, for delivery to Your Highness."

363. His Highness received the letter under a Royal Salute, the company standing.

364. The Letter of the Right Honorable the Viceroy and Grand Master, and the enclosed Grant of Her Majesty were then read aloud.

365. They were as follow:

"Star of India,

Simla, the 3rd May, 1866.

"To

His Highness the Maharajah
of Travancore.

"My Friend,

It is my agreeable duty to inform Your Highness that Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Your Highness to be a Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

"The Order, as Your Highness doubtless knows, has been instituted by Her Majesty as a public and signal testimony of Her Royal regard for the Princes, Chiefs and People of Her Indian Empire, and consists of the Sovereign and the Grand Master and certain Native Princes and Chiefs, and of certain British subjects, who have entitled themselves to Her Majesty's Royal favor, and have rendered important and loyal services to Her Majesty's Empire in India.

"As Grand Master of the Order, I have the honor to transmit to Your Highness the Grant of the dignity of the said Knighthood under Her Majesty's Sign Manual.

"The Insignia of the Order will be transmitted to the Governor of Madras for formal delivery to you, at such time and place as His Excellency may appoint.

"I remain, with much consideration,
Your sincere friend,

(Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE,
Grand Master of the Most Exalted
Order of the Star of India."

(Sign Manual.)

L. S.

"VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, and Sovereign of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India,

To His Highness Sree Palmanabha Dausa Vunchee Baula Rama Vurmah Koolashagara Keereeda Pathy Munnay Sultan Maharaj Rajah Rama Rajah Bahadur Shumshere Jung of Travancore, Greeting,—

"Whereas We are desirous of conferring upon you such a mark of Our Royal Favour as will evince the esteem in which We hold your person and the services which you have rendered to Our Indian Empire, We have thought fit to nominate and appoint you to be a Knight of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India,—We do, therefore, by these presents grant unto you the dignity of a Knight of Our aforesaid Order of the Star of India, and hereby authorize you to have, hold and enjoy the said dignity and rank as a Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, together with all and singular the privileges thereunto belonging or appertaining.

"Given at Our Court, at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, under Our Sign Manual and the Seal of Our said Order, this Ninth day of February, 1866, in the twenty ninth year of Our Reign."

"By Her Majesty's Command,"

(Signed) C. WOOD.

366. At the conclusion, three volleys of Musketry from each Corps and a Royal Salute were fired.

367. The Dewan then, by desire of His Highness, read the following acknowledgment on His Highness' behalf.

"The honor that His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Napier has conveyed to me by the hands of Col. Stewart, in the presence of the British Resident and the company here assembled, is one which will be remembered by me and my latest posterity with equal pride and pleasure.

"It is now about six years since I was called to the ancient Musnud of my ancestors; and, during this period, I have often had occasion to offer my deep-felt thanks to Almighty God for various sources of encouragement in the discharge of the trust to which I succeeded. But, undoubtedly, the most conspicuous and the most gratifying of these, is the distinction which I have just received.

"I am deeply impressed on this occasion. I feel invigorated and elevated by such an honorable recognition from Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen of England and the Empress of Hindustan—a Sovereign who is the Representative of all that is Just, Virtuous, and Wise.

"I am obliged to you, Col. Stewart, for the part you have taken in conveying this communication. It is peculiarly gratifying to me that a Gentleman who has been presented at so many distinguished European Courts, should have been chosen by Lord Napier to place in my hands this most distinguished mark of Her Majesty's consideration.

"I shall avail myself of your kind service to convey to Lord Napier my replies to the present communication. But I must embrace this opportunity to express, in the presence of my esteemed friend Mr. Newill the British

Resident, and of all the company assembled here, my strong conviction that it was by a special exercise of Infinite Mercy that the destinies of India have been entrusted to the British Crown. England has, undoubtedly, been the deliverer of Hindoostan. At her bidding, wars have been extinguished; jarring interests have been harmonized; peace, order, and security have prevailed; and the greatest achievements of European Science and Art are being fast transferred to the East.

"The dearest interests, therefore, of the Princes, Chiefs and people of Hindoostan are identified with the long-continued supremacy, over this Continent, of the British nation, whose peculiar mission seems to be to proclaim to the world, by its influence and example, the principles which are at the foundation of universal happiness. And we may rest assured that the Star of India will never pale its fires, but will, every year, shine with increased splendour as long as her sons revere the sublime motto of her Most Exalted Order— '*Heaven's Light, our Guide.*' "

368. The company then resumed their seats, garlands were distributed, and the Durbar broke up, the usual Salute being fired on the Resident leaving the Palace.

369. In the evening, a public Dinner was given, followed by a display of fireworks.

370. The Government of India also published the following Notification.

"FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

N°. 803.

Political.

Simla, the 6th August 1866.

"In recognition of the excellent administration of the Travancore State by the present Rajah, the Right Hon'ble